CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

CONTENTS FOR MAY 1958

* *In this issue--*

Part B--Housing, includes revisions in the seasonally adjusted annual rate of new private nonfarm housing starts, based on revised seasonal indexes (table B-7).

Part C--Building Permits, includes special tabulations showing metropolitan area (central city-suburban) analysis of 1956-57 data.

Part E--Costs, presents an expanded table E-2, which, beginning with this issue, shows indexes of wholesale prices for 32 additional commodities.

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Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (January 31, 1958).

At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN APRIL--Outlays for new construction rose seasonally in April, by 10 percent to $3.7 billion. Total dollar volume for the first 4 months of 1958, at $13.4 billion, was up slightly from the same 1957 period, reflecting a 5-percent rise in public construction--primarily for public housing (mostly Capehart projects for the armed services) and highways. January-April spending for private construction was about the same this year as in 1957 ($9.6 billion), with residential building accounting for nearly half the private total in both years.

HOUSING STARTS IN APRIL--Following 2 months of relatively low volume, nonfarm housing starts rose more than seasonally in April to 95,000--a little above the April 1957 figure. Private housing accounted for nearly all of the gain, rising about 20 percent to 90,700 units. This was almost equal to the 91,400 private units begun in April 1957, and brought the seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts this April to 950,000, compared with 890,000 and 880,000 in February and March. At the end of the first 4 months of 1958, a total of 306,900 dwelling units had been started, slightly below the 310,700 in the same months of 1957, and the lowest for the period since 1949.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN APRIL--Housing starts under FHA programs in April increased about a third over March and accounted for 24 percent of total private starts, compared with 13 percent in April 1957. Applications for FHA mortgage insurance on new housing (excluding Capehart military housing) continued to rise and in April were the highest since March 1955. VA starts also rose in April, but were the lowest on record for the month and accounted for only 5 percent of the private total. A stronger uptrend in VA starts is anticipated as appraisal requests almost trebled in April and for the first time in nearly 3 years exceeded the year-earlier volume. This followed the increase in the permissible VA interest rate, as well as removal of downpayment requirements and discount controls, effective early in the month.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN MARCH--A seasonal upturn in nonfarm mortgage recordings raised the total by 10 percent to $1,866 million in March. All groups of lenders contributed to the advance over February, with gains ranging from 7 percent for individual lenders to almost 14 percent for commercial banks. The March total was 4 percent below the level of a year earlier, however, and the lowest for the month since 1954. At the end of the first quarter, the value and number of mortgages recorded in 1958 were about 5 percent under the comparable 1957 figure. The quarterly average value per mortgage ($7,484) was slightly higher than a year ago.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN MARCH--Building-permit valuations rose 36 percent in March to more than $1.5 billion, as increases occurred for all major types of new construction, particularly dwelling units. However, this year's first-quarter total, at $3.8 billion, was 3 percent less than in the same 1957 period. The decline from the first 3 months of 1957 reflected a drop in valuations for new industrial building and housing. Authorizations for commercial and community structures increased over the period.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN FEBRUARY--The total value of contract awards for new public construction rose in February counter to the usual trend--by 20 percent or $134 million, to $818 million. Although a sizable portion of the rise reflected a large contract for an electric power plant on the Niagara River in New York, increases occurred also in awards for a number of Federal as well as State and local projects--particularly military airfields and State and locally owned housing, schools, and administrative buildings. For the first 2 months of this year, awards totaled more than $1.5 billion or 11 percent below the total for the same 1957 period, with the decline mainly in Federal contracts. State and local award values were about the same, with a drop principally for highway work and water facilities, offset by the sharp rise for electric power (the Niagara project) and sizable gains also for sewer facilities and administrative buildings.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN MARCH AND APRIL--The value of construction contracts awarded during the 12 months ending in March 1958, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., was 2 percent below the comparable 1957 total. Small gains in awards for residential building and public works were offset by larger declines in nonresidential building and public utilities.

Reports of the Engineering News-Record on the value of large construction contracts awarded during the 12 months ending in April 1958, while down 14 percent from

the total for the same period last year, showed some improvement over the annual levels of recent months. Contracts for sewer systems and highways and bridges remained ahead of year-earlier levels, while industrial buildings continued as the most depressed group, off 43 percent.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN MARCH--The Department of Commerce composite index in March, at 137 (1947-49=100), was the same as for February, when it registered the first month-to-month decline in over 3 years. Reflecting a slowdown in the approximately 4-percent annual rate of increase in costs during the past few years, the March index was only 1 percent above a year earlier.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRICES IN APRIL--The wholesale price index of construction materials edged off in April to 129.3 (1947-49=100), following a sharper drop in March. The April index, however, was only 1 percent below the year-earlier figure, and 1.7 percent below the alltime high in August 1956. The decline in April 1958 continued to reflect price reductions for copper products, such as building wire, nonmetallic sheathed cable, and bronze screening. Decreases occurred also for aluminum products and for other metal products such as plumbing equipment. Prices for southern pine and other softwoods decreased slightly, but quotations for Douglas fir and softwood plywood rose above their February levels, after dropping in March.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES, FIRST QUARTER, 1958--Union hourly wage rates in the building trades advanced 0.5 percent (1.6 cents) during the first quarter of 1958, a slightly greater gain than that registered during the comparable 1957 period. Rate increases during January-March 1958 affected 11 percent of the unionized building workers surveyed and brought the average scale to $3.25 an hour--5 percent or 15.3 cents above the April 1, 1957 average. Over-the-year gains ranged from 3 percent (9.6 cents) for bricklayers to 5 percent (18.6 cents) for plumbers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN FEBRUARY--The output of construction materials in February, as measured by the Composite Output Index, fell 11 percent below this January, and 16 percent below February 1957. Output for the first 2 months of this year was 12 percent lower than for the same months last year. Except for heating and plumbing equipment, which rose 2 percent, all other groups of materials fell below January levels, with declines ranging from 4 percent for millwork to 24 percent for portland cement. In comparison with February 1957, all output levels were lower. Declines ranged from 3 percent for lumber and wood products to 37 percent for asphalt roofing and siding products. Other significant downturns from last year were 21 percent for portland cement and 25 percent for iron and steel products.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL--Contract construction employment rose more than seasonally both in March and April. The 2,748,000 workers employed in April reflected a return, seasonally adjusted, to the January employment level, following layoffs and delays in February because of unusually severe weather. However, the April 1958 total was 5 percent less than the alltime April high in 1957, although about the same as the comparable 1956 figure. Detailed information available through March shows that all major types of contractors shared in the increase from February, but the gain was greatest among building contractors. In all types of contract construction, employment was lower this past March than in March 1957, ranging from 5 percent in the special trades as a group and in heavy engineering to 13 percent in general building.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MARCH--After a sharp decline in February because of unusually severe weather in most parts of the country, the average workweek in contract construction rebounded in March to 35.6 hours, causing average weekly earnings to rise by $5.96 to $106.80. The February-March rise in weekly earnings and hours was shared by workers on all types of contract construction. For the industry as a whole, weekly earnings this March averaged $2.57 more than a year earlier, reflecting a 16-cent increase in hourly pay resulting from higher wage rates; the workweek averaged 1.1 hours less over the year. Higher hourly earnings and shorter hours this March than in March 1957 were reported by all types of contractors. Weekly earnings were higher for all except those in highway work for which weekly hours declined the most over the year--by 3 hours.

Trends in Valuation per Square Foot of Building Floor Area in 37 Eastern States, 1947-56 [1]

BENJAMIN D. KAPLAN*

The average construction contract price per square foot of floor area increased by more than 75 percent between 1947 and 1956. This observation is based on contracts awarded during the 10-year period for selected types of buildings in 37 eastern States involving 4.8 million projects valued at $90.8 billion and resulting in 9.4 billion square feet of floor area. Data for the 11 western States are not available.

Available nationwide cost indexes[2] indicate an increase of about 40 percent during the same period. Since the cost indexes evaluate the aggregate effect of materials price movements, labor wage changes, and overhead charge variations, the difference between the 1956 index levels of value per square foot and cost is the net increase in intrinsic value put into new buildings. The net increase results from new materials, design changes, additional facilities, and built-in amenities. It is not likely that the omission of the 11 western States is a significant factor in the comparison between the cost indexes and those of square foot values.

Hospital and institutional buildings led all other types of buildings with a more than 100 percent increase in value per square foot of floor area over the 10-year period. Commercial buildings were just behind hospitals with an increase of almost 100 percent. At the low end of the scale were 1-family dwellings for sale or rent, as well as those built for owner occupancy, which rose about 60 percent. Percentages within this range of rising values were registered by social and recreational, educational, public, apartment, and religious buildings.

The indexes of value per square foot for each of the 15 regions constituting the 37-State area indicate a range of increases largely influenced by the mix of building types in each region. Additional factors contributing to regional variations, as well as variations among types of structures, were differential changes in prices, wages, structural designs, building materials, construction methods, installed appurtenances, profits, and indirect costs.

The indexes developed in this study cover all major types of buildings with the exception of one notable classification, industrial structures. The industrial building category encompasses an extremely heterogeneous combination of structures ranging from conventional buildings to petroleum refineries and blast furnaces. In the cases of the latter structures, the square foot of floor area is a meaningless unit of measure. Because of the obscuring influence of these and similar projects, the price trend for industrial type of construction is excluded from this analysis.

The indexes involve the use of fixed weights; therefore, those by building types exclude the effects of year-to-year shifts in construction volume among the geographic regions. Similarly, the indexes by regions exclude the effects of year-to-year shifts in construction volume among the different types of buildings. It should be noted, however, that the year-to-year movements of the indexes are influenced by changes in the composition of buildings within each classification. Since this study is aimed at an analysis of the more lasting influences which made themselves felt between 1947 and 1956,

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[1] The statistics presented in this analysis were prepared from construction data provided by the F. W. Dodge Corp., New York, N. Y. All classifications of the statistics are those of the Dodge Construction Statistics services. The restrictive-use provisions covering the source material do not apply to this article which may be freely quoted or reprinted.

[2] See Construction Review, May 1958 (table E-1).

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF VALUATION PER SQUARE FOOT OF FLOOR AREA BY SELECTED TYPES OF BUILDING AND YEAR OF CONTRACT AWARD, 37 EASTERN STATES

(1947-49=100)

Type of building	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Indexes									
All selected types	**87**	**103**	**110**	**113**	**124**	**128**	**131**	**139**	**141**	**150**
Commercial	82	105	113	116	129	130	142	160	165	174
Educational	90	104	106	111	125	136	141	138	140	157
Hospital and institutional	85	101	114	128	134	140	158	161	166	187
Public	79	104	117	98	113	124	123	130	147	148
Religious	86	108	106	109	111	129	130	136	140	145
Social and recreational	86	106	108	115	127	137	138	142	144	170
Apartment	84	102	114	115	130	129	126	144	139	148
1-family dwellings (owner occupy)	89	103	108	109	120	126	126	131	135	142
1-family dwellings (sale or rent)	89	103	108	111	120	123	126	130	133	136
	Calculated trend of indexes									
All selected types	**89**	**96**	**104**	**111**	**119**	**126**	**134**	**141**	**149**	**157**
Commercial	89	98	108	117	127	136	146	155	165	174
Educational	94	101	108	115	121	128	135	142	148	155
Hospital and institutional	91	101	112	122	132	142	153	163	173	184
Public	89	95	102	108	115	121	128	134	141	148
Religious	93	99	105	111	117	123	129	135	141	147
Social and recreational	93	100	108	116	123	131	139	147	154	162
Apartment	94	101	107	113	120	126	133	139	146	152
1-family dwellings (owner occupy)	95	100	106	111	116	122	127	132	137	143
1-family dwellings (sale or rent)	96	101	106	111	115	120	125	130	135	140

the annual or short-run changes are not considered to be significant in the interpretation of long-term movements. The least square lines fitted to the annual levels are offered as acceptable trend measures.

The index of value per square foot of floor area for each type of building construction shows an upward trend which is considerably sharper than that of any appropriate cost index. It is evident, therefore, that all categories of building construction increased in real value. The enhancement of buildings, in terms of total utility, would have caused even sharper movements in unit values had it not been for economies resulting from factors such as improved management methods, technological developments, and substitutions of less expensive materials.

Despite the unique differences among building types, there were a number of factors which influenced the value per square foot of floor area for almost all categories. One of the widely mentioned factors contributing to increased outlays was the increasing tendency to the permanent installation of air-conditioning equipment between 1947 and 1956. In addition, the more widespread acceptance of fluorescent lighting contributed significantly to the uptrend. Other innovations which made buildings more expensive were finer construction materials and finishes, better roof and wall insulation, greater efforts to achieve optimum orientation with respect to the sun and prevailing winds, and the more generous installation of automatic controls in the heating, ventilating, electrical, and plumbing systems.

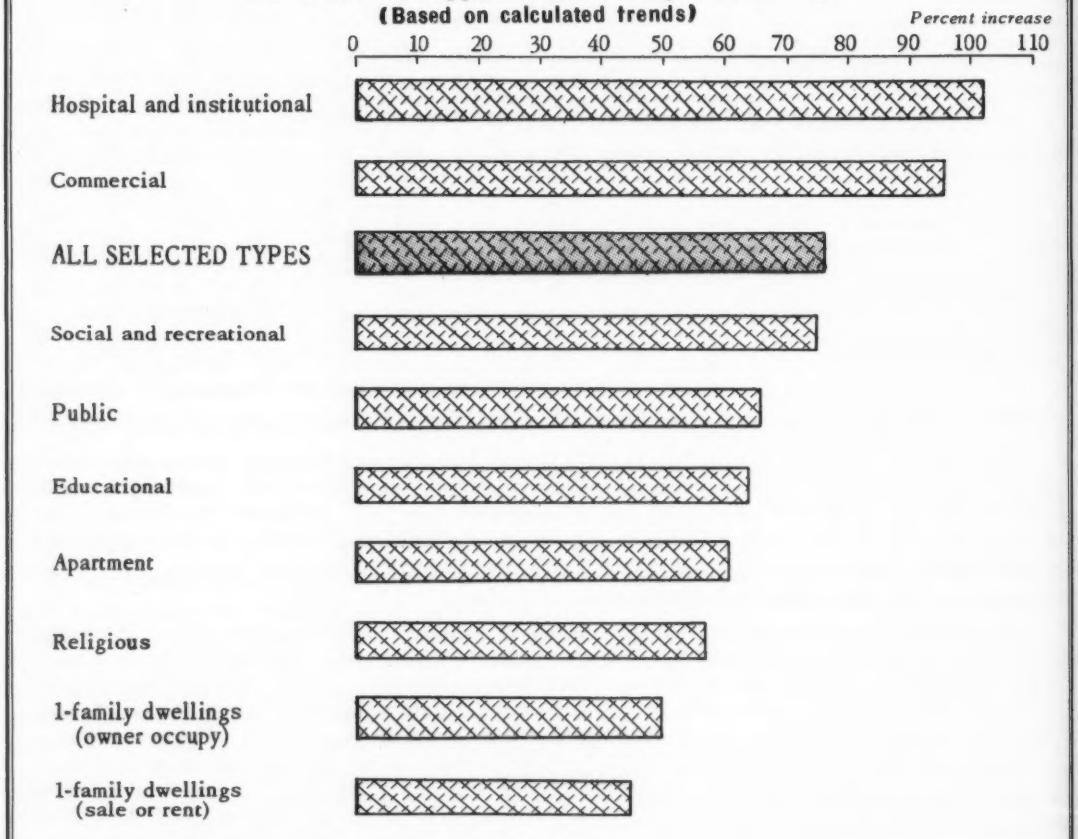
Militating against the trend toward more costly buildings were several economy measures. The application of modular design resulted in considerable standardization of construction materials dimensions with noteworthy savings in materials and labor costs. The acceptance of factory built component parts made considerable inroads in fighting high expenses. The lowering of ceilings also cut down the value per square foot of floor area without adversely affecting the intrinsic value of the floor space. Two innovations which increased the real value of buildings, but probably did not add substantially to costs, were electrical services of greater capacity and versatility and the acoustical treatment of ceilings and walls. Some additional savings may have been realized through the modification of building codes from outmoded standards of materials specifications to up-to-date standards of performance.

The sharply rising value per square foot of floor area in commercial buildings, from 89 in 1947 to 174 in 1956, was influenced by the desire to promote favorable public relations and increase the flexi-

bility of use. The modern store and office building have been characterized by eye appealing facades, elaborate interiors, and dramatic lighting effects. Purely functional design has been modified with aesthetic features to relieve the monotony of boxlike appearances. With a view to maximizing the versatility of commercial buildings, innovations such as the movable wall and the electrical raceway replaced the stationary partition and the traditional wall outlet. These cost-increasing developments were illustrative of a trend which was not offset by any apparent cost-saving steps peculiar to commercial structures.

Percent Increases in Valuation per Square Foot of Floor Area for Selected Types of Buildings, 1947-56

(Based on calculated trends)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Construction Statistics.

The outlays for educational buildings were raised from 94 in 1947 to 155 in 1956 by factors such as campus-type buildings, radiant-panel heating systems, larger gymnasiums, built-in intercommunications systems, more cafeterias and lunchrooms, provisions for future expansion, and a greater proportion of high schools which are normally more expensive than primary school buildings.

Hospital and institutional buildings reflected more sharply than any other category the high price of scientific progress. This category registered a 102-percent increase during the 10-year period. With advances in methods of medical diagnosis and treatment and with the trend to more outpatient treatment and less confinement, hospital facilities became more and more complex. Some of the major developments along these lines were the central oxygen supply piped into each room, the recovery room, built-in

diagnostic and treatment equipment, decentralized feeding facilities, durable wall and floor finishes, more elevators, elimination of big wards, elaborate plumbing layouts, lead shielding for X-ray devices, and chapels. A unique cost-elevating feature of hospital construction in recent years has been the increased frequency of change orders issued in the course of construction to keep abreast of medical requirements.

Public buildings experienced a somewhat modest increase of 66 percent in value per square foot of floor area. Aside from being influenced by the factors which affected almost all types of buildings, those built under public sponsorship reflected an atmosphere of relative austerity resulting from the chronically tight financial situation characterizing most governments. The replacement of monumental design with functional architecture and the elimination of "gingerbread" are credited with having shaded costs.

The price trend for religious buildings indicates comparative frugality with respect to other types of buildings. The cost of churches has been effectively controlled with the acceptance of contemporary functional design and by the limiting of embellishments to a focal point, such as the altar, instead of the entire structure. The aspects of austerity resulted in a relatively modest trend in cost from 93 in 1947 to 147 in 1956.

In the case of social and recreational buildings which showed a 75-percent increase, several innovations stand out as contributing causes of higher costs. During the period under study, these structures were built with more and more specialized facilities, such as bowling alleys, handball courts, showers, and lockers, which provided greater versatility of use. Numerous recesses for automatic vending machines also involved greater outlays. Furthermore, since this type of building was designed largely for spectator purposes, the clear and unobstructed view became a desired goal. The attainment of this objective was made possible by the clear span type of construction which may have added somewhat to the financial burden.

Of all building types, the dwelling unit came closest to having cost savings offset the expense of added features. Terminal trend values ranged from 140 for 1-family dwelling (sale or rent) to 152 for apartment buildings. Lending itself to mass production, the new house was most susceptible to the typical cost-cutting techniques of American industry. Among the gains made by homebuilders were the application of business management principles to the extent of improving production engineering, the shortening of erection time, the decline in the percent of profit, the manufacture of component parts, the application of mechanization, the precutting and prefinishing of materials, the development of systems of roof framing such as trusses which permit nonload-bearing interior partitions, and modular dimensioning. These economies came close to paying for such features as built-in appliances and air conditioning, improved plumbing and wiring, better quality windows and doors, double-glass window panes, additional closets, fireplaces, more masonry, and expanded cabinetry of more expensive materials.

The disparity of trends among regions is considerably less than that among types of buildings. The range of 1956 trend values for the various categories of buildings was from 140 for 1-family dwellings (sale or rent) to 184 for hospital and institutional buildings. The corresponding range of terminal trend values for regions was from 141 for Minneapolis to 163 for Buffalo. The relationship between regional and building type dispersions indicates that the forces operating to raise the value per square foot of floor area were more closely associated with categories of building construction than with purely regional characteristics. Although among regions there were differential tendencies to adopt the innovations and improvements which raised construction costs, the statistics do not provide any insight into these trends.

The increases in value per square foot during the 1947-56 period represented, in many cases, growing initial construction expenditures which will ultimately result in greater durability and substantially reduced operating and maintenance expenses. The increasing popularity of aluminum, which resists corrosion and requires no painting, is a commonplace example of this consideration. Furthermore, the rising outlays frequently made possible the more efficient and productive use of buildings.

The installation of air conditioning, with its beneficial effect on worker efficiency, illustrates the wisdom of this kind of investment. The upward trends can, therefore, in significant part, be viewed as reflections of the tendencies to improve the quality of construction, provide space having greater utility, minimize deterioration, and reduce use obsolescence.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF VALUATION PER SQUARE FOOT OF FLOOR AREA FOR ALL SELECTED TYPES OF BUILDINGS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND YEAR OF CONTRACT AWARD

(1947-49=100)

Geographic region	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Indexes									
All regions	**87**	**103**	**110**	**113**	**124**	**128**	**131**	**139**	**141**	**150**
Boston	89	103	108	112	121	130	137	139	141	152
New York	87	103	110	114	125	124	133	143	146	157
Buffalo	85	103	112	120	125	141	145	152	147	157
Philadelphia	88	103	109	110	124	122	126	140	144	141
Atlanta	88	105	107	111	122	128	127	130	134	140
Pittsburgh	84	102	114	123	131	131	134	140	146	149
Cleveland	90	101	109	108	124	123	132	124	133	147
Cincinnati	87	103	110	114	126	133	136	136	131	147
Detroit	87	104	109	108	127	133	134	144	140	149
Chicago	86	100	114	113	119	131	132	142	146	155
St. Louis	87	105	108	112	121	127	134	150	145	153
New Orleans	80	108	112	117	132	135	138	136	151	151
Minneapolis	95	103	102	104	117	124	119	127	133	148
Kansas City	81	107	112	112	122	130	134	148	142	155
Dallas	87	105	108	115	131	127	128	137	137	150
	Calculated trend of indexes									
All regions	**89**	**96**	**104**	**111**	**119**	**126**	**134**	**141**	**149**	**157**
Boston	94	101	107	114	120	127	133	139	146	152
New York	93	100	107	114	121	128	135	142	149	156
Buffalo	95	102	110	117	125	132	140	147	155	163
Philadelphia	94	100	106	112	118	124	130	136	141	147
Atlanta	96	101	106	112	117	122	127	132	137	142
Pittsburgh	96	103	109	116	122	128	135	141	148	154
Cleveland	95	100	106	111	116	122	127	132	138	143
Cincinnati	97	102	108	114	119	125	131	136	142	148
Detroit	94	101	107	114	120	127	133	140	146	153
Chicago	92	99	106	113	120	127	134	141	148	155
St. Louis	93	100	107	114	121	128	135	142	149	156
New Orleans	95	102	109	116	123	129	136	143	150	157
Minneapolis	94	99	104	109	115	120	125	130	135	141
Kansas City	93	100	107	114	121	128	135	142	149	156
Dallas	96	102	108	114	120	126	131	137	143	149

Composition of regions:

Boston: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *New York:* Northern New Jersey, Metropolitan New York; *Buffalo:* Upstate New York; *Philadelphia:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Southern New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia; *Atlanta:* Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Eastern Tennessee; *Pittsburgh:* Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia; *Cleveland:* North and East Ohio; *Cincinnati:* Kentucky, Southwest Ohio; *Detroit:* Southern Michigan; *Chicago:* Northern Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Northern Michigan, Southeast Wisconsin; *St. Louis:* Arkansas, Southern Illinois, Eastern Missouri, Western Tennessee; *New Orleans:* Louisiana, Mississippi; *Minneapolis:* Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Northwest Wisconsin; *Kansas City:* Kansas, Western Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma; *Dallas:* Texas.

TECHNICAL NOTE

In algebraic terms, the indexes are of the following forms:

$$I'_i = \frac{\sum_{1}^{r} A_o V_i}{\sum_{1}^{r} A_o V_o} \cdot 100 \qquad I'''_i = \frac{\sum_{1}^{t} T'_o I'_i}{\sum_{1}^{t} T'_o I'_o} \cdot 100$$

$$I''_i = \frac{\sum_{1}^{t} A_o V_i}{\sum_{1}^{t} A_o V_o} \cdot 100 \qquad I''''_i = \frac{\sum_{1}^{r} T''_o I''_i}{\sum_{1}^{r} T''_o I''_o} \cdot 100$$

Where

I' = index number for each type of building
I'' = index number for each region
I''' = index number for all selected types of buildings
I'''' = index number for all regions

r = number of regions
t = number of types of buildings
V = average value per square foot of floor area
A = number of square feet of floor area
T' = total value of construction of each type of building
T'' = total value of construction in each region
i = current year
o = base period

This method of index number calculation provides measures which are not affected by annual shifts in emphasis among regions for any type of building construction nor among types of buildings within any region.

Straight trend lines accurately describe the 10-year behavior of most of the index series. In the few cases where these lines appear to be somewhat less satisfactory, it is not feasible to fit meaningful power curves of higher degrees to movements over the relatively short period covered by this study. The least squares line is, therefore, applied to all series.

In the course of the preparation of this analysis, intensive interviews were conducted with officials of numerous private and public organizations which are closely associated with or part of the construction industry. These discussions helped bring to light the various factors that explain the trend movements.

The Housing Outlook

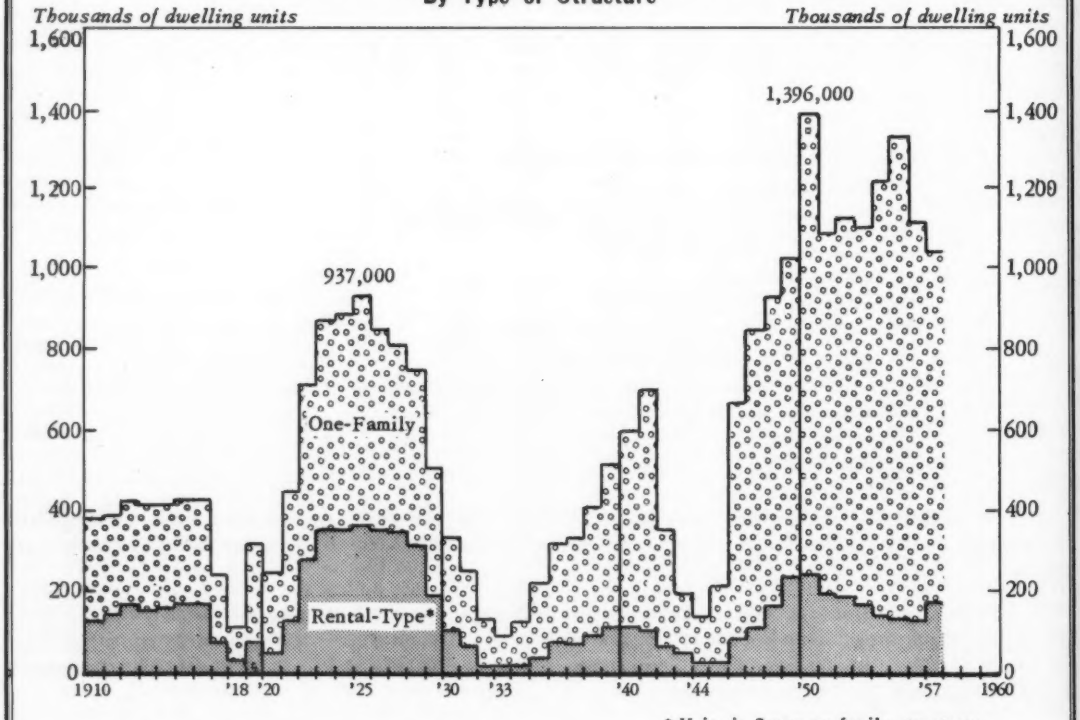
EWAN CLAGUE*

There has been some talk recently about a "rock bottom" of housing starts at about last year's level of 1,040,000 units. This concept is based partly on the arithmetic of projected net increases in the number of households together with requirements for replacement of anticipated losses from the housing supply in the years ahead. It seems likely, however, that it is based more on the feeling that, because of the scarcity of mortgage funds, conditions were about as unfavorable for a high rate of homebuilding in 1957 as they could be. At the beginning of the year, many people expected a sharper drop in housing starts than actually occurred in 1957. They now conclude that the unexpectedly good performance of the homebuilding industry under such difficulties demonstrates a resistance level below which housing starts are not likely to go, because of a basic need for additional shelter.

Chart 1

New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started

By Type of Structure



* Units in 2-or-more family structures.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This point of view, that housing starts struck "rock bottom" in 1957, is based on the assumption of a prosperous economy. The present period of recession--while not a severe economic contraction--makes it pertinent to review the effects on housing starts of a depression (the 1930's) when marriages are postponed and families double up. (See chart 1.) People sometimes lose sight of the fact that the

* Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. This article is an adaptation of a speech delivered by the Commissioner before the Savings Association League of New York State in Washington, D. C., May 7, 1958.

most obvious factor limiting a given line of economic activity frequently obscures other more fundamental weaknesses. In 1957, for example, many people were not fully aware of the basic weakness in the current market for new homes because they were so engrossed in the problems of mortgage financing.

Some signs of market weakness should have been noted in the slight increase in the housing vacancy rate during the third and fourth quarters of 1957, in spite of the lower rate of additions to the housing supply. It was not until the more substantial rise in the vacancy rate for the first quarter of 1958 was revealed that the market situation which will affect housing starts in 1958 and future years came into focus. While the increased vacancies are mostly in rental units, there is some evidence that builders of homes for sale also sense greater market resistance.

The housing market situation has been mentioned briefly, in order to make it clear that an increase in housing starts in 1958 is by no means assured, if the general economic situation does not improve. In 1948-49 and again in 1953-54, homebuilding was able to run counter to the general trend because there was still a basic shortage of shelter. That is not the situation today. Families and individuals are now in a position to postpone entering into long-term commitments, such as mortgage contracts, if they feel uncertain about their jobs.

Actions taken by the Government in recent months have been designed to develop as favorable conditions as possible for homebuilding activity. FHA terms (downpayment and amortization period) are now the most liberal in the long history of that agency. Furthermore, administrative actions have been taken to make FHA more effective in performing the functions of a major Government mortgage insuring agency. With the extension of the mortgage guaranty operations of the Veterans Administration for World War II veterans, provisions for Government assistance to homebuilding are at least as favorable as they were in late 1954 when housing starts reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than 1,400,000 units, an alltime peak. There is one major difference, however. Interest rates are higher in 1958 than they were in 1954. What effect these higher interest rates may have on the willingness of families to enter into mortgages is not known. Presumably, if prospective home buyers expect interest rates to come down in the near future, they will be inclined to wait.

In view of the recent Government actions, it is worthwhile to review the influence that Government-assisted starts have had on total housing starts as shown in chart 2. It is immediately apparent that the bulge in housing starts in 1954-55 resulted primarily from the VA program with a little help from the FHA program. The 1956-57 decline likewise was mostly in the VA program, but FHA starts also went down to the lowest level in recent years. Conventional starts, on the other hand, were remarkably stable over the whole period since 1951. They actually increased moderately in 1957, offsetting some of the drop in the Government-assisted programs.

It will take some time for the recently liberalized terms for Government-underwritten mortgages to have a significant effect on housing starts. Experience has shown that it may be midsummer before many builders can acquire additional land, develop their plans, and gear their operations to a higher rate of activity. The BLS estimates placed total private housing starts in February and March 1958 at the lowest rates since early 1949. Although figures for April showed a more-than-seasonal improvement over weather-retarded activity in February and March, they were only a little above the April 1957 total. If the general economic outlook improves, private housing starts can be expected to reach a 1-million annual rate in the second quarter and to rise moderately during the latter half of 1958.

Taking a longer view, there seems to be little prospect that homebuilding will exceed either the 1950 rate of nearly 1,400,000 units or the 1955 rate of 1,330,000 at any time between now and about the middle of the next decade. The basic demand factors for housing will not be as strong during the next 6 or 7 years as they were up to 1957. Census Bureau projections foresee about 100,000 fewer net additions to the number of households each year. Little, if any, further buildup in the vacancy rate is needed to facilitate migration of the population, and losses from the housing supply needing replacement probably will continue at about their current rate.

There undoubtedly is a social need for a higher rate of housing production, in order to speed up the replacement of substandard units. Unfortunately, the country has not been able to find a satisfactory method of producing housing on a large scale directly within the reach of the lowest income families, or

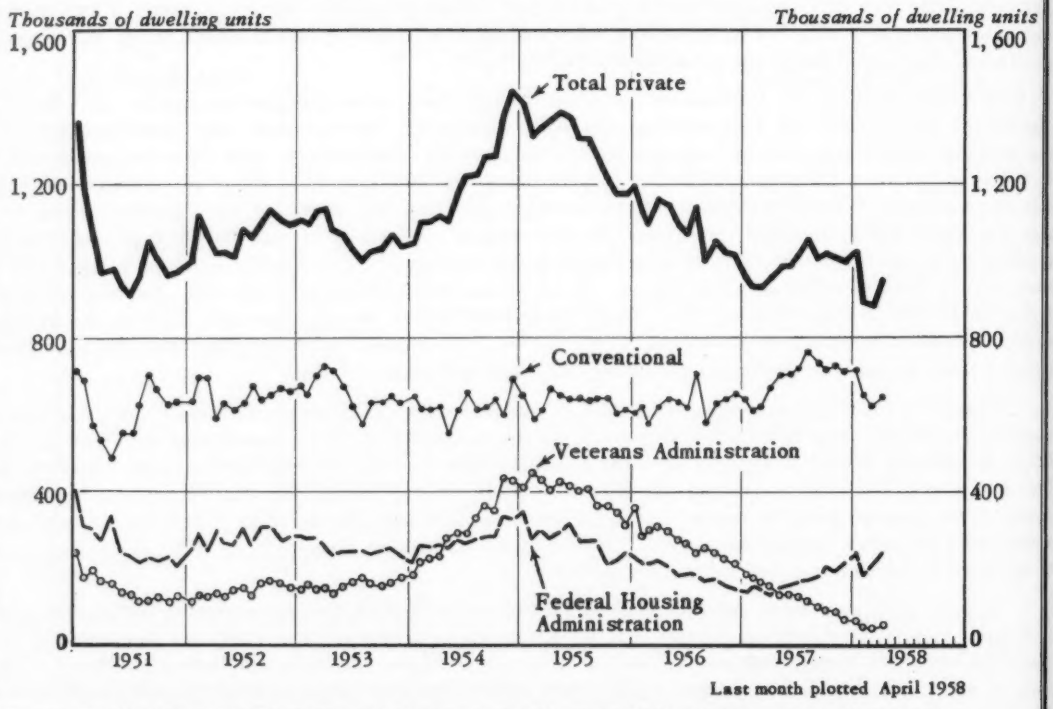
of accelerating the removal of housing at the bottom of the scale fast enough to have a major impact on the total housing market. Although these objectives are being realized slowly through urban renewal and other programs, many complications are involved, which, so far, at least, have limited the speed with which these programs affect the housing supply.

However, assuming a prosperous economy, the market demand for housing should be strong enough between now and 1965 to support an annual rate of homebuilding ranging from 1,100,000 to 1,300,000 units. The rate could be higher if ways could be found to hold down construction costs so that families needing and wanting better housing than they have now would be encouraged to buy.

Chart 2

Privately Owned Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



Last month plotted April 1958

Source: Total private starts, Department of Labor; seasonal indexes for the three components of private housing (conventional, FHA, and VA), developed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Costs and prices of a large proportion of the new housing being built now are out of reach of the mass market. In 1956, for example, 46 percent of American families had incomes of less than $4,500. They could afford to buy homes priced up to about $12,000, but only 27 percent of the new homes were priced that low. On the other hand, 44 percent of the new houses were priced at $15,000 or more and only 33 percent of the families had incomes of $6,000 and up which would enable them, as a general rule, to pay so much for housing. Unless there is some correction of this disparity, the market demand for housing in the years immediately ahead will be more limited than it would be otherwise.

By 1965, new family formations will begin to skyrocket as a result of the high birthrate of the war and postwar years. In order to meet the need for additional shelter, the homebuilding industry will have to operate at levels far in excess of any previously experienced.

Savings and loan associations, being by far the largest mortgage lenders, will have unprecedented demand for their funds. Increased savings will have to be encouraged to meet these demands.

Suburban and Central City Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1957

MARY F. CARNEY*

New building construction in metropolitan areas[1] continued in 1957 to show about the same patterns of dispersion between the suburbs and the central cities that had been evident in previous recent years.[2] However, the dominance of the central cities in some types of new building, and the suburban pull on others, gained or lost intensity last year.

There was an increasingly significant concentration of high-value new structures in the metropolitan core, particularly in the case of buildings devoted to offices and facilities for transient population--hotels and parking garages. Likewise, new construction of stores and churches continued to be predominantly suburban, and the suburbs attracted costlier buildings of these types in 1957 than in earlier years. On the other hand, new apartment building, which has been largely a central-city phenomenon, expanded at a faster rate in the suburbs (both numerically and in value) than in mid-area during 1957, compared with earlier years.

Nonresidential building

Illustrating the intensive use of the relatively scarce land in the metropolitan core, the permit valuation of hotels, commercial garages, and office buildings being built in central cities advanced significantly in 1957, even though there were relatively sharp declines from 1956 in the actual number of such buildings constructed. (See table 1.)

For example, about a third fewer structures offering transient accommodations were scheduled for construction in the metropolitan core last year, compared with 1956, but their average valuation had more than doubled. At the same time, such new buildings in the suburbs (where the motel and tourist-court type of structure usually prevails) also declined in number and increased in valuation over the year, but to a lesser extent than in the cities. The building-permit data show that even though the central city's share of these new structures had declined from 29 percent of the metropolitan-area total in 1954 (when data first became available) to 17 percent in 1957, it still remained the focal point for construction of the more expensive and elaborate buildings--principally multistory hotels. The average estimated permit value of the new suburban structure being built in 1957 for transients was less than a sixth that of the new central-city hotel.

Similarly, the trend in the fringe of metropolitan areas toward progressively more, but relatively less expensive, new office buildings has been accompanied by construction of fewer and costlier such structures in the central cities. The average permit valuation of the suburban office building declined 10 percent from 1956 to about $70,000 in 1957, compared with a 36-percent increase to more than $220,000 for its central-city counterpart. Reflecting downtown parking problems, commercial garage building in 1957 became relatively more important in the central city than in the suburbs, both numerically and in total dollar value. In this case also, the gap in average valuation widened between

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[1] Data are available from 1954 and are based on reports of local building permits issued, plus reports of public contracts awarded. Data published for individual metropolitan areas (see Part C in this issue of Construction Review, pp. 35-45) include estimates of activity in any non-permit-issuing parts of the areas. For a general history and description of the series, see New BLS Building Permit Activity Series *(in* Construction, November-December 1954, pp. 7-12).

[2] See Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1954-56 (*in* Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, pp. 689-696). The suburbs (fringe or rings), as used here, refer to the entire portion of each Standard Metropolitan Area outside of the political boundaries of the central city or cities of each SMA, as delineated in the 1950 Census.

the central-city and suburban structures, and last year this average was nearly three times greater for the new commercial garages being built downtown than for the smaller, less elaborate suburban structures.

Industrial facilities continued in 1957 as the most suburban of the various kinds of new nonresidential building scheduled for construction in metropolitan areas. (See table 2.) About two-thirds of the new plants (and their valuation) were destined for the suburbs--nearly the same proportion as shown for the 1954-56 period. In the central cities, new factory building showed somewhat the same trend as did midarea office building, in that there were relatively fewer but costlier structures being built in 1957 than in 1956. In the suburbs, both the number and average value of new industrial plants declined at the same rate over the year (table 1).

The suburbanization of amusement buildings, gasoline and service stations, and stores, hospitals, and churches became even more apparent in 1957 than in recent previous years. In addition, some types of new community and trade buildings in the suburbs have been coming closer to their central-city counterparts in average valuation, reflecting the construction of larger and more elaborate facilities to meet the requirements of the growing suburban population.[3]

TABLE 1.--NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY CENTRAL CITY-SUBURBAN LOCATION AND TYPE OF BUILDING, 1956-57 [1]

Type of building	Number of buildings		Value of buildings			
			Total *(in millions)*		Average per building	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	In central cities of metropolitan areas					
Housing (new dwelling units)	227,460	228,365	$2,234	$2,277	$9,820	$9,970
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	535	375	41	73	77,385	195,455
Commercial building:						
Amusement buildings	625	690	49	55	78,685	80,235
Commercial garages	760	660	36	38	47,630	58,210
Gasoline and service stations	3,000	2,725	47	45	15,790	16,375
Office buildings	3,210	2,995	521	662	162,230	221,250
Stores and other mercantile buildings	8,490	7,120	332	272	39,050	38,205
Community building:						
Educational buildings	1,355	1,135	461	493	340,370	433,860
Institutional buildings	390	410	217	219	557,435	536,520
Religious buildings	1,570	1,555	158	142	100,190	91,135
Industrial buildings	3,930	3,505	308	292	78,280	83,275
	In suburbs of metropolitan areas					
Housing (new dwelling units)	494,475	420,535	$5,756	$4,936	$11,640	$11,735
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	2,065	1,790	49	54	23,865	30,135
Commercial building:						
Amusement buildings	1,140	1,145	47	60	40,930	52,010
Commercial garages	785	575	16	11	19,950	19,650
Gasoline and service stations	3,770	3,625	60	61	15,845	16,740
Office buildings	2,430	2,590	188	181	77,565	69,715
Stores and other mercantile buildings	13,340	10,915	459	411	34,090	37,695
Community building:						
Educational buildings	2,315	1,985	570	590	246,500	297,580
Institutional buildings	310	415	80	165	257,370	396,165
Religious buildings	2,125	2,170	169	186	79,510	85,860
Industrial buildings	7,425	6,780	730	607	98,290	89,560

[1] See text footnote 1, p. 13.

The suburbanization of stores and religious buildings has been particularly marked. These types of structure have been essentially suburban in numerical volume, and by 1957, their average permit

[3] The suburbs of metropolitan areas accounted for more than 71 percent of the Nation's overall increase in civilian population between 1950 and 1956. See U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. 1, Number of Inhabitants; and Current Population Reports, Civilian Population by Type of Residence: March 1956 and April 1950, Series P-20, No. 71.

valuation in the fringes of metropolitan areas had increased to almost the average valuation level of similar type structures in the central cities. A like trend is apparent in amusement and institutional (mostly hospital) buildings. In numbers, amusement building has been a suburban phenomenon, and hospital building is becoming so, according to building permits issued during 1954-57. During this period, the "rings" have also been claiming more and more of the total value of these new structures constructed in metropolitan areas, and although the costlier entertainment and institutional centers are still found in the big cities, the average permit valuation of such structures has been rising at a faster rate in the suburbs. On the other hand, while new educational building has been primarily suburban in terms of new structures to be built and their total valuation, the estimated average cost (permit valuation) per structure has become increasingly greater in the metropolitan core, where city colleges and large secondary schools are very often found.

TABLE 2.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SUBURBAN AND CENTRAL-CITY BUILDING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY TYPE OF BUILDING, 1956-57 [1]

Type of building	Percent distribution of all metropolitan area building							
	Valuation in--				Number of structures in--			
	Suburbs		Central cities		Suburbs		Central cities	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
All new dwelling units [2]	**72**	**68**	**28**	**32**	**77**	**77**	**23**	**23**
1-family houses	76	74	24	26	74	72	26	28
5-or-more family buildings [3]	31	35	69	65	27	31	73	69
Hotels, motels, tourist courts	55	43	45	57	79	83	21	17
Commercial building:								
Amusement buildings	49	52	51	48	65	62	35	38
Commercial garages	30	23	70	77	51	47	49	53
Gasoline and service stations	56	58	44	42	56	47	44	43
Office buildings	27	21	73	79	43	46	57	54
Stores and mercantile buildings	58	60	42	40	61	61	39	39
Community building:								
Educational buildings	55	54	45	46	63	64	37	36
Institutional buildings	27	43	73	57	44	51	56	49
Religious buildings	52	57	48	43	58	58	42	42
Industrial buildings	70	68	30	32	65	66	35	34

[1] See text footnote 1, p. 13.
[2] Includes dwelling units in types of structures not shown separately.
[3] Data refer to dwelling units.

Residential building

Though there was a sharp rise in the volume of new multifamily structures in 1957, 1-family houses continued as the predominant type of residential construction, both in the central cities and the suburbs. However, the building-permit data suggest that changes occurred in the kind of structures being built--both 1-family homes and apartments--in the rings of the metropolitan areas and the central city. (See table 3.) For example, there appears to have been a slackening in 1957 in the recent uptrend in production of the more spacious and expensively equipped and finished houses in the suburbs. This is illustrated by a slowing down in the rate of increase in the average estimated valuation of new houses in the suburbs last year to about half the rate shown in the 2 previous years. In the central cities, the advance continued at nearly the same pace as before, in line with basic construction costs.[4] Nevertheless, the average permit valuation of new 1-family houses continued in 1957 to be somewhat higher in the suburbs than in the central cities, though the difference had narrowed.

In the case of apartment buildings, the structures were in general smaller in 1957 than in 1956, as measured by the average number of dwelling units per building. This trend was most marked in the central cities, where the average permit value of the individual units (apartments) remained virtually the same, while the new suburban units were a little more costly in 1957 than in 1956. The data suggest that the new apartment units and structures built in the fringe areas in 1957 bore a greater resemblance

[4] See also Construction in 1957 (*in* Construction Review, February 1958, p. 10).

to those downtown than in earlier years. Although the differential in size and cost still remained large, it had narrowed considerably. The valuation of the average apartment building, as reported on permit applications, was 85 to 90 percent greater in the central city than in the suburbs in 1955 and 1956, compared with only about a 65-percent difference in 1957.

TABLE 3.--NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY CENTRAL CITY-SUBURBAN LOCATION AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE, 1956-57 [1]

Type of structure	Number of structures		Value of structures			
			Total *(in millions)*		Average per structure	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	In central cities of metropolitan areas					
1-family	156,655	138,070	$1,720.7	$1,614.5	$10,985	$11,695
2-4 family	8,220	8,615	131.0	140.9	15,945	16,350
5-or-more family [2]	3,020	4,860	382.1	521.7	126,505	107,330
	In suburbs of metropolitan areas					
1-family	452,445	361,645	5,485.2	4,549.6	12,125	12,580
2-4 family	7,800	8,595	132.7	151.4	17,020	17,615
5-or-more family [2]	2,025	3,610	138.3	234.8	68,375	65,055

[1] See text footnote 1, p. 13.

[2] In the central cities, these structures included 52,300 dwelling units with an average value of $7,305 in 1956, and 70,495 units with an average value of $7,400 in 1957. The corresponding figures for the suburbs are 23,090 units with an average value of $5,990 in 1956, and 37,610 units with an average value of $6,245 in 1957.

Last year's upsurge in apartment building took place at a relatively greater rate in the suburbs than in the central cities, though the latter continued to account for the majority of the new apartment units and their total valuations. The spurt in suburban apartment building occurred primarily in the West, where the suburbs claimed a larger proportion of the new apartment units in 1957 (nearly half) than in 1956 (about two-fifths). In southern areas, the shift was toward more apartment construction in the central cities.

Variations among metropolitan areas

The vigorous suburban pull on new housing is illustrated by the building-permit data available for 24 separate metropolitan areas.[5] In 13 of these areas, their suburbs accounted for 80 percent or more of the areas' total dwelling-unit valuation in 1957, and in all but 2 areas, at least half. San Diego is the only one of these areas in which more new housing has been consistently scheduled for the central city than outside. Another exception in 1957 was Milwaukee, where, for the first time since 1954, new housing followed the pattern of other major types of new building in that area--with the greater share to be constructed in the central city.

Suburbanization of nonresidential building among many of these areas followed the national trend, by and large. In twelve of them, more than half the new nonresidential building (in terms of valuation) was intended for the suburbs. The greatest degree of uniformity among the areas, and in comparison with national trends, was found in commercial garages and office buildings. In almost all areas, the large majority of these types of structures were scheduled for construction in the central cities. The suburbs were claiming a larger share of the new religious building to be constructed in these areas during 1957, compared with 1956, and the same trend was shown for hospital building. Despite these general similarities, the areas differed substantially from one another in the dispersion of a number of types of building, because of their great variations in size, age, topography, economic development, and numerous other features.[6]

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[5] See table C-9a. These 24 metropolitan areas accounted for nearly half of total new building activity in both 1956 and 1957.

[6] A detailed analysis of the multiplicity of reasons for variation among metropolitan areas in the dispersion of new building construction is found in Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1954-56, op. cit., pp. 693-696.

Wholesale Price Index of Construction Materials, 1958

TECHNICAL NOTE *

The U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed a revision of the weighting structure for its wholesale price index of building materials, as part of the revision in the weighting structure of the Bureau's comprehensive Wholesale Price Index.

The new weights are based chiefly on the net selling value of commodities shipped in 1954, as reported in the 1954 Census of Manufactures and Census of Minerals Industries. They represent a departure from the basic concept of the building materials wholesale price index for 1947-57, since the total output of the commodities included in the index is used rather than only the value consumed in erecting new buildings. Thus, the new index, based on the revised weights, reflects price movements for building, nonbuilding, and, to a degree, nonconstruction uses of the materials included.

This change was made because current data on the end use of the various materials consumed in building construction alone were not available in sufficient detail to support a building materials concept for the index. The scheme of the new weighting structure provides a desirable instrument for use in constructing the index and keeping it up to date, since it depends on data which are collected regularly and require no adjustments.

A test comparison was made for the period December 1954 to December 1957, using indexes based on the two concepts of weighting--one reflecting weights representing consumption in building, as in the 1947-57 index, and the other weighted by the value of the total output of the commodities included. The monthly trends are similar, as shown in the chart. Thus, the index is now being prepared as a construction materials price index, and has been linked to the former building materials price index to form a continuous series from 1915.[1]

Although the difference in the weighting structure does not significantly affect the price trend, it illustrates the changes in the character of the index (see table). For example, items used almost exclusively in building construction, such as plumbing and heating equipment, are weighted much less heavily in the present than in the previous index. Correspondingly, items used extensively in highway or other heavy engineering work, as well as in buildings, such as portland cement are more important in the weight structure in the present than in the former index. Other commodities, such as hardwood plywood and blowers used in ventilating and air conditioning, have gained importance in the current index because of a rise in their market.

The Wholesale Price Index of Construction Materials is a weighted average of price relatives, prepared in the same way as the Wholesale Price Index as a whole.[2]

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* Prepared in the Division of Prices and Cost of Living, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

[1] Before comprehensive revision of the Wholesale Price Index in 1952, and the derivation of the special building materials index of 1947-57, building materials as a group were a major component of the WPI, and included price series for these subgroups--brick and tile, cement, lumber, paint and paint materials, plumbing and heating, structural steel, and other building materials.

From the inception of the building materials price index, however, even as a component of the WPI, the commodities included have been substantially the same, except that materials new to the market have been added from time to time and obsolete items have been discontinued. However, the weights used for the index prior to data for 1947 represented total sales, for all purposes, of construction materials, as they do at present, but the index was, nevertheless, known as a building materials index.

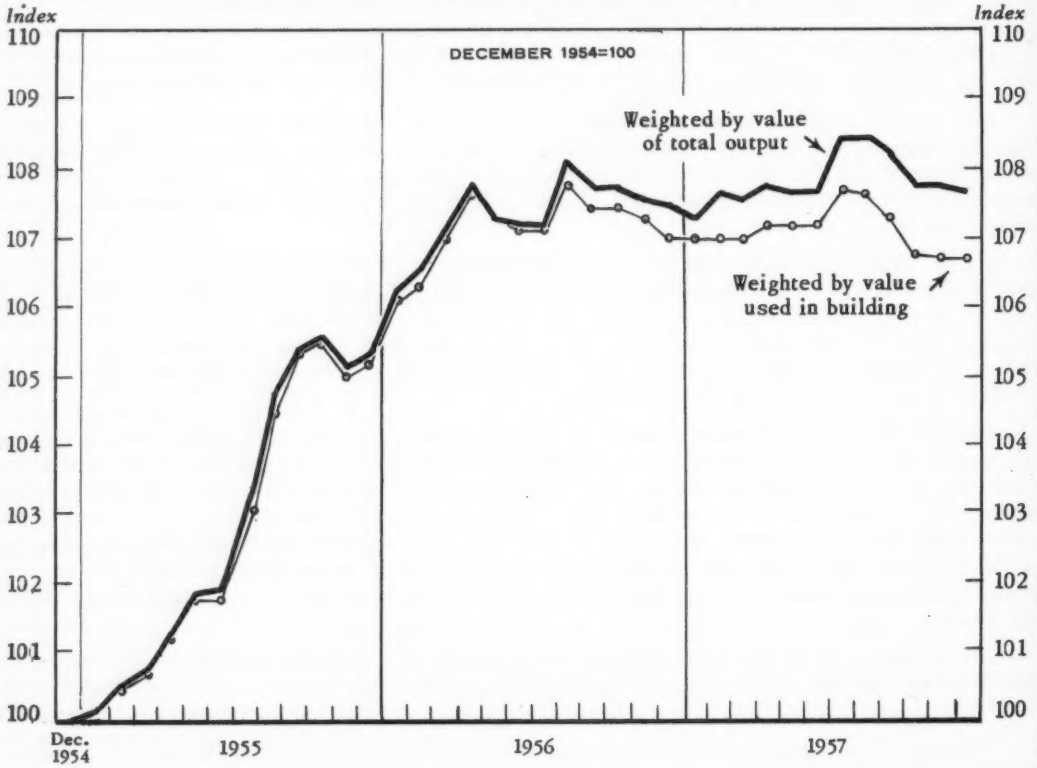
The series from 1915-56, for major groups in the index, are published in Construction Volume and Costs, 1915-56, A Statistical Supplement to Construction Review, 1957 (pp. 58-59). Recent issues of Construction Review may be consulted for statistics from 1957 to date.

[2] For a full description of the Wholesale Price Index and techniques used in preparing it, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168, 1954, Chap. 10; and Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1954-56, BLS Bull. 1214, 1957, pp. 5-24.

In addition to the revision in the weighting structure, a few commodities have been added to the list of items priced for the index--ready-mixed concrete, steel roofing, corrugated aluminum roofing, hardboard, attic fans, and kitchen exhaust fans. Several commodities have been discontinued--aluminum sheets, incandescent lamps, and face brick.

Trend in Wholesale Price Index of Construction Materials, Using 2 Weighting Structures, December 1954-December 1957

(Value of commodities, as used in building; and value of total output of the commodities)



Indexes for January through April are presented in table E-2 in this issue of Construction Review, using the new weights. Indexes for a number of additional items have been added for regular publication.[3] The data for January through March are the official indexes; the April index is still preliminary.

Indexes for January and February, published in the April 1958 issue of Construction Review, were computed on the basis of the former weights, and are no longer official.

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[3] Historical data for most of the series shown may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN DECEMBER 1957 OF COMMODITIES IN THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Commodity	Relative importance in the-- Building materials index[1]	Construction materials index[2]
ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lumber and wood products	**29.0**	**33.3**
Softwood lumber	15.3	18.2
Douglas fir	5.6	7.1
Flooring, C and better	.5	.7
Drop siding, C and better	1.2	1.5
Dimension, construction, 2"x4", dry	.7	.9
Dimension, construction, 25% standard, 2"x4", green	.9	1.2
Boards, construction, 1"x8" 1"x8", dry	.3	.3
Boards, construction, No. 1, 25% standard, green	.3	.4
Timbers, construction, green	.9	1.2
Dimension, utility, green	.5	.6
Boards, utility, 1"x8", green	.2	.2
Southern pine	4.0	4.5
Flooring, B and better	.4	.4
Finish, B and better	.3	.3
Drop siding, C and better	.2	.3
Dimension, No. 1 common	.3	.3
Dimension, No. 2 and better	1.1	1.3
Boards, No. 2 and better	1.3	1.4
Boards, No. 3 common	.2	.2
Timbers, No. 1 common	.1	.2
Timbers, No. 2 and better	.1	.1
Other softwoods	5.7	6.6
Ponderosa pine, boards, No. 3	.8	.9
Ponderosa pine, boards, No. 2	1.0	1.1
Ponderosa pine, shop, No. 2	.2	.3
Idaho white pine boards, No. 2	.4	.4
Sugar pine shop, No. 2	.2	.3
Eastern white pine boards, No. 3	.8	1.0
Redwood boards, No. 1, heart, select green	.3	.4
Redwood, bungalow siding, clear, all heart	.2	.2
Redwood, finish, clear, all heart	.5	.6
Cypress C, select finish	.1	.1
Cypress, No. 1 shop	.1	.1
Cypress, No. 2 common	.1	.3
Hemlock	.3	.3
Cedar siding	.2	.2
Cedar shingles	.5	.4
Hardwoods used in construction	3.1	2.3
Red oak flooring, select	1.6	1.0
Red oak, No. 1 common	.7	.7
Maple flooring	.4	.2
Poplar, No. 1 common	.3	.3
Beech, No. 2 common	.1	.1
Millwork	6.9	6.5
Kitchen cabinet	1.3	1.8
Door, Douglas fir, exterior	.3	.2
Door, Douglas fir, interior	.3	.1
Door, Ponderosa pine, exterior	.7	.2
Door, Ponderosa pine, interior	.4	.1
Door, flush type, interior, paint grade	.2	.3
Lumber and wood products--Con. Millwork--Con. Door, flush type, interior, premium grade	0.4	0.7
Door, frame, pine, exterior	.8	.3
Window frame, pine	.1	.3
Window, Ponderosa pine	.2	.5
Window unit, Ponderosa pine	.9	.8
Storm sash, Ponderosa pine	.2	.1
Window screen, Ponderosa pine	.2	.1
Moulding, Ponderosa pine	.9	1.0
Plywood	2.2	4.2
Softwood plywood	1.7	2.1
Douglas fir, interior, 1/4", grade A-D	.8	1.0
Douglas fir, exterior, grade A-C	.4	.5
Douglas fir, interior, 5/16", grade C-D	.5	.6
Hardwood plywood	.5	2.1
Gum, standard panel	.3	1.3
Birch, standard panel	.2	.8
Building paper and board	**1.5**	**2.1**
Insulation board	--	1.4
Insulation board, fibre	.8	.7
Insulation board, fibre, interior	.7	.7
Hardboard	--	.7
Hardboard, type II, tempered	--	.4
Hardboard, type I, untreated	--	.3
Paint and paint materials	**6.5**	**6.4**
Prepared paint	6.3	5.9
Paint, resin emulsion	.4	.8
Varnish	.3	1.0
Enamel	.9	1.0
Paint, inside	1.9	1.2
Paint, outside	2.2	1.5
Paint, porch and deck	.3	.2
Paint, roof and barn	.3	.2
Paint materials used in construction	.2	.5
Linseed oil	.2	.4
Turpentine	(3)	.1
Metal and metal products used in construction	**36.0**	**33.2**
Finished mill and foundry products	12.8	11.3
Structural steel shapes	2.7	2.5
Bars, reinforcing	.9	.9
Sheets, galvanized, carbon	1.4	1.6
Pipe, black steel, carbon	1.1	1.3
Pipe, galvanized, carbon	.6	.6
Soil pipe, cast iron, extra heavy	.2	.2
Soil pipe, cast iron, service weight	.2	.2
Nails, wire, 8d common	1.3	.8
Wood screws	.1	.3
Copper water tubing	.1	.9
Building wire, type RH-RW	1.9	1.0
Nonmetallic sheathed cable	.8	1.0
Aluminum sheet	1.5	--
Builders' hardware	2.1	3.6
Cabinet hinge	.4	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN DECEMBER 1957 OF COMMODITIES IN THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--CONTINUED

Commodity	Relative importance in the-- Building materials index[1]	Construction materials index[2]
Metal and metal products used in construction--Con.		
Builders' hardware--Con.		
Door lock set	1.2	2.1
Butts	.5	.8
Fabricated metal products used in construction	11.6	6.2
Plumbing equipment	4.5	2.3
Enameled iron fixtures	.9	.5
Bathtub	.6	.3
Lavatory	.1	.1
Sink	.2	.1
Vitreous china fixtures	.7	.5
Lavatory	.2	.1
Water closet	.5	.4
Enameled steel fixtures	.3	.3
Bathtub	.2	.2
Sink	.1	.1
Brass fittings	2.6	1.0
Bathtub filler	.7	.3
Bathtub drain and overflow	.2	.1
Faucet, lavatory, combination	.4	.3
Faucet, lavatory, separate	.2	(3)
Faucet, sink, deck type	.7	.2
Faucet, sink, wall type	.4	.1
Heating equipment	7.1	3.9
Steam and hot water equipment	1.2	.8
Boiler, cast iron, coal fired	.2	.1
Boiler, cast iron, gas fired	.1	.1
Boiler, cast iron, oil fired	.2	.1
Boiler, steel, oil fired less burner	.3	.3
Radiation, cast iron	.2	.1
Convectors, nonferrous	.2	.1
Warm air furnaces	2.9	1.1
Steel, oil fired, less burner	.5	.2
Steel, forced air, oil fired, gun type burner	.5	.1
Steel, forced air, oil fired with burner	.4	.1
Steel, forced air, gas fired	.5	.2
Steel, gas fired	.6	.3
Floor furnace, gas fired	.4	.2
Floor furnace, oil fired	(3)	(3)
Fuel burning equipment, automatic	.8	.6
Coal stoker, bituminous	.2	.1
Oil burner	.5	.4
Conversion burner, gas	.1	.1
Room heaters	.7	.3
Gas fired, vented	.2	.1
Gas fired, unvented	.1	.1
Oil fired, radiant	.1	(3)
Oil fired, vaporizing	.3	.1
Unit heater, gas	.4	.3
Water heaters, domestic	1.1	.8
Electric, 10-yr. guarantee	.3	.2
Gas fired, 5-yr. guarantee	.4	.3
Gas fired, 1-yr. guarantee	.4	.3
Oil	(3)	(3)
Metal and metal products used in construction--Con.		
Fabricated metal products used in construction--Con.		
Other fabricated metal products	9.5	12.1
Metal doors, sash, and trim	5.8	5.4
Window, steel, residential	1.2	1.1
Window, steel, industrial	1.3	1.3
Window, aluminum, residential	3.3	3.0
Basement fuel tanks	.3	.3
Roofing, steel	--	1.6
Roofing, aluminum, corrugated	--	1.0
Insect screening, galvanized	.1	.1
Insect screening, bronze	(3)	.3
Insect screening, aluminum	.1	.1
Escalators and elevators	.9	.8
Freight elevator	.8	.6
Escalator	.1	.2
Fans and blowers	.3	1.8
Centrifugal blower, except portable	.2	1.1
Propellor fan	.1	.3
Attic fan, 30"	--	.3
Kitchen exhaust fan, wall type	--	.1
Kitchen cabinet, base only, metal	.8	.7
Incandescent lamps, 60 watt	1.2	--
Nonmetallic mineral products used in construction	**27.2**	**25.9**
Flat glass	2.6	1.8
Plate glass, 1/4"	1.4	.5
Window glass, single B	1.2	1.3
Concrete ingredients	8.8	8.4
Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	6.2	4.3
Sand, construction	1.2	1.0
Gravel for concrete	1.9	1.3
Crushed stone for concrete	3.1	2.0
Cement, Portland	2.6	4.1
Concrete products	5.0	8.3
Building block	3.0	1.8
Heavyweight aggregate	1.4	.8
Lightweight aggregate	1.6	1.0
Concrete pipe	2.0	1.0
Culvert pipe, reinforced	2.0	1.0
Ready-mixed concrete	--	5.5
Structural clay products used in construction	2.8	2.3
Building brick	1.2	1.0
Building brick, clay	1.1	1.0
Face brick	.1	--
Clay tile	1.1	.9
Drain tile, round	.1	.1
Structural tile, facing	.2	.2
Partition tile	.1	.1
Wall tile, standard grade	.7	.5
Clay sewer pipe	.5	.4
Sewer pipe, vitrified clay	.5	.4
Gypsum products	1.7	1.3
Lath	.4	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN DECEMBER 1957 OF COMMODITIES IN THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS—CONTINUED

Commodity	Relative importance in the--		Commodity	Relative importance in the--	
	Building materials index[1]	Construction materials index[2]		Building materials index[1]	Construction materials index[2]
Nonmetallic mineral products used in construction--Con.			Nonmetallic mineral products used in construction--Con.		
Gypsum products--Con.			Other nonmetallic minerals--Con.		
Wallboard	0.9	0.7	Insulation materials	0.9	0.7
Plaster, base coat	.4	.3	Mineral wool, batts	.4	.6
Prepared asphalt roofing	3.4	2.1	Mineral wool, blowing	.5	.1
Individual shingles	.3	.2	Asbestos cement shingles	1.9	.8
Strip shingles	2.3	1.4	Roofing shingles	.3	.1
Roll roofing, smooth surfaced	.3	.2	Siding shingles	1.6	.7
Roll roofing, mineral surfaced	.5	.3	**Miscellaneous products**	**1.3**	**1.2**
Other nonmetallic minerals	2.9	1.7	Floor covering	1.3	1.2
Building lime	.1	.2	Linoleum, inlaid	.5	.4
Hydrated, masons	(3)	.1	Asphalt floor tile	.6	.4
Hydrated, finishing	.1	.1	Rubber floor tile	.2	.4

* Includes other items not shown separately. † Includes building paper and board.

[1] Weighted in accordance with the value of the commodities estimated to be consumed in erecting new buildings, as of 1952-53.

[2] Based on the value of all construction materials shipped, according to the 1954 Census of Manufactures and Census of Mineral Industries, brought up to date for price change.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

STATISTICAL SERIES

NOTE: ALL THE STATISTICAL SERIES IN CONSTRUCTION REVIEW ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION FOR THE LATEST PERIOD SHOWN.

Part A--Construction Put in Place

NOTE: The monthly estimates in Part A are determined primarily by past contract award movements, standard progress patterns, and assumed normal seasonal movements. They do not reflect the effects of varying numbers of working days in different months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, materials shortages, overtime, work stoppages, and delays.

Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*					Percent change		
	1958		1957	First 4 months		April 1958 from--		First 4 months, 1957-58
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	1958	1957	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**3,666**	**3,338**	**3,657**	**13,363**	**13,157**	**+10**	(1)	**+ 2**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,563**	**2,410**	**2,603**	**9,590**	**9,558**	**+ 6**	**- 2**	(1)
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,292	1,168	1,301	4,648	4,643	+11	- 1	(1)
New dwelling units	920	870	940	3,445	3,485	+ 6	- 2	- 1
Additions and alterations	324	250	327	1,010	1,016	+30	- 1	- 1
Nonhousekeeping	48	48	34	193	142	0	+41	+36
Nonresidential buildings	653	664	713	2,696	2,848	- 2	- 8	- 5
Industrial	204	218	271	893	1,079	- 6	-25	-17
Commercial	259	258	263	1,038	1,053	(1)	- 2	- 1
Office buildings and warehouses	158	156	135	630	546	+ 1	+17	+15
Stores, restaurants, and garages	101	102	128	408	507	- 1	-21	-20
Other nonresidential buildings	190	188	179	765	716	+ 1	+ 6	+ 7
Religious	61	61	64	254	259	0	- 5	- 2
Educational	40	40	39	162	163	0	+ 3	- 1
Hospital and institutional	46	47	38	187	141	- 2	+21	+33
Social and recreational	28	26	23	104	93	+ 8	+22	+12
Miscellaneous	15	14	15	58	60	+ 7	0	- 3
Farm construction	127	114	126	447	437	+11	+ 1	+ 2
Public utilities	478	452	448	1,750	1,579	+ 6	+ 7	+11
Railroad	29	29	37	117	135	0	-22	-13
Telephone and telegraph	80	80	94	305	349	0	-15	-13
Other public utilities	369	343	317	1,328	1,095	+ 8	+16	+21
All other private	13	12	15	49	51	+ 8	-13	- 4
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,103**	**928**	**1,054**	**3,773**	**3,599**	**+19**	**+ 5**	**+ 5**
Residential buildings	62	61	34	239	124	+ 2	+82	+93
Nonresidential buildings	371	343	375	1,361	1,361	+ 8	- 1	0
Industrial	31	29	42	118	164	+ 7	-26	-28
Educational	238	221	233	886	853	+ 8	+ 2	+ 4
Hospital and institutional	28	28	31	100	105	0	-10	- 5
Administrative and service	39	32	36	128	125	+22	+ 8	+ 2
Other nonresidential buildings	35	33	33	129	114	+ 6	+ 6	+13
Military facilities	72	70	89	292	346	+ 3	-19	-16
Highways	370	245	330	1,070	980	+51	+12	+ 9
Sewer and water systems	111	105	113	406	411	+ 6	- 2	- 1
Sewer	65	62	63	240	231	+ 5	+ 3	+ 4
Water	46	43	50	166	180	+ 7	- 8	- 8
Public service enterprises	32	28	30	109	101	+14	+ 7	+ 8
Conservation and development	76	68	72	265	243	+12	+ 6	+ 9
All other public	9	8	11	31	33	+13	-18	- 6

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

[1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1957									1958			
	Apr.	May	June	July [1]	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**3,657**	**4,025**	**4,308**	**4,361**	**4,561**	**4,569**	**4,495**	**4,112**	**3,667**	**3,273**	**3,086**	**3,338**	**3,666**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,603**	**2,808**	**2,971**	**3,046**	**3,124**	**3,100**	**3,059**	**2,942**	**2,705**	**2,365**	**2,252**	**2,410**	**2,563**
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,301	1,396	1,489	1,547	1,571	1,561	1,535	1,484	1,345	1,131	1,057	1,168	1,292
New dwelling units	940	985	1,070	[2]1,115	1,140	1,140	1,130	1,090	1,005	865	790	870	920
Additions and alterations	327	374	379	[2]392	387	374	357	343	290	217	219	250	324
Nonhousekeeping	34	37	40	40	44	47	48	51	50	49	48	48	48
Nonresidential buildings	713	747	786	778	805	802	806	802	764	704	675	664	653
Industrial	271	270	270	262	266	260	256	251	248	240	231	218	204
Commercial	263	287	309	311	319	322	332	332	305	267	254	258	259
Office buildings and warehouses	135	146	153	156	167	168	177	179	172	161	155	156	158
Stores, restaurants, and garages	128	141	156	155	152	154	155	153	133	106	99	102	101
Other nonresidential bldgs.	179	190	207	205	220	220	218	219	211	197	190	188	190
Religious	64	68	73	75	80	81	80	78	74	68	64	61	61
Educational	39	40	43	42	47	47	47	46	44	42	40	40	40
Hospital & institutional	38	40	43	41	47	48	48	49	48	47	47	47	46
Social and recreational	23	24	26	27	29	28	27	28	27	25	25	26	28
Miscellaneous	15	18	22	20	17	16	16	18	18	15	14	14	15
Farm construction	126	146	159	169	173	159	133	114	100	101	105	114	127
Public utilities	448	501	518	535	556	560	570	528	483	416	404	452	478
Railroad	37	38	40	41	41	41	42	37	35	31	28	29	29
Telephone and telegraph	94	101	90	95	89	87	97	86	86	74	71	80	80
Other public utilities	317	362	388	399	426	432	431	405	362	311	305	343	369
All other private	15	18	19	17	19	18	15	14	13	13	11	12	13
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,054**	**1,217**	**1,337**	**1,315**	**1,437**	**1,469**	**1,436**	**1,170**	**962**	**908**	**834**	**928**	**1,103**
Residential buildings	34	38	40	[3]40	48	53	54	56	57	58	58	61	62
Nonresidential buildings	375	383	406	389	414	416	406	364	342	339	308	343	371
Industrial	42	42	43	[3]36	38	35	35	33	32	30	28	29	31
Educational	233	233	254	249	259	261	262	235	226	226	201	221	238
Hospital and institutional	31	33	32	28	29	30	27	25	24	22	22	28	28
Administrative & service	36	38	39	38	44	46	41	34	29	30	27	32	39
Other nonresidential bldgs.	33	37	38	38	44	44	41	37	31	31	30	33	35
Military facilities	89	103	110	[3]117	138	134	132	107	88	80	70	70	72
Highways	330	445	520	[3]505	550	580	575	410	275	235	220	245	370
Sewer and water systems	113	117	121	120	129	127	118	107	97	99	91	105	111
Sewer	63	64	67	68	77	77	73	67	61	59	54	62	65
Water	50	53	54	52	52	50	45	40	36	40	37	43	46
Public service enterprises	30	35	38	38	43	44	38	31	25	26	23	28	32
Conservation & development	72	83	89	[3]94	103	104	102	86	71	63	58	68	76
All other public	11	13	13	12	12	11	11	9	7	8	6	8	9

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Data for individual types of construction were adjusted specifically for effect of cement shortages in July 1957, except where noted. [2] Not adjusted for effect of cement shortages. [3] Based chiefly on actual project progress reports which reflect all current influences on construction activity for the types of work shown. (State and locally owned highway data were adjusted on the basis of findings from the federally aided portion.)

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. New England
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

2. Middle Atlantic
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. E. N. Central
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

4. W. N. Central
Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH

5. S. Atlantic
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Virginia
W. Virginia

6. E. S. Central
Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

7. W. S. Central
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

WEST

8. Mountain
Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

9. Pacific
California
Oregon
Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Chart I.

New Construction Put in Place

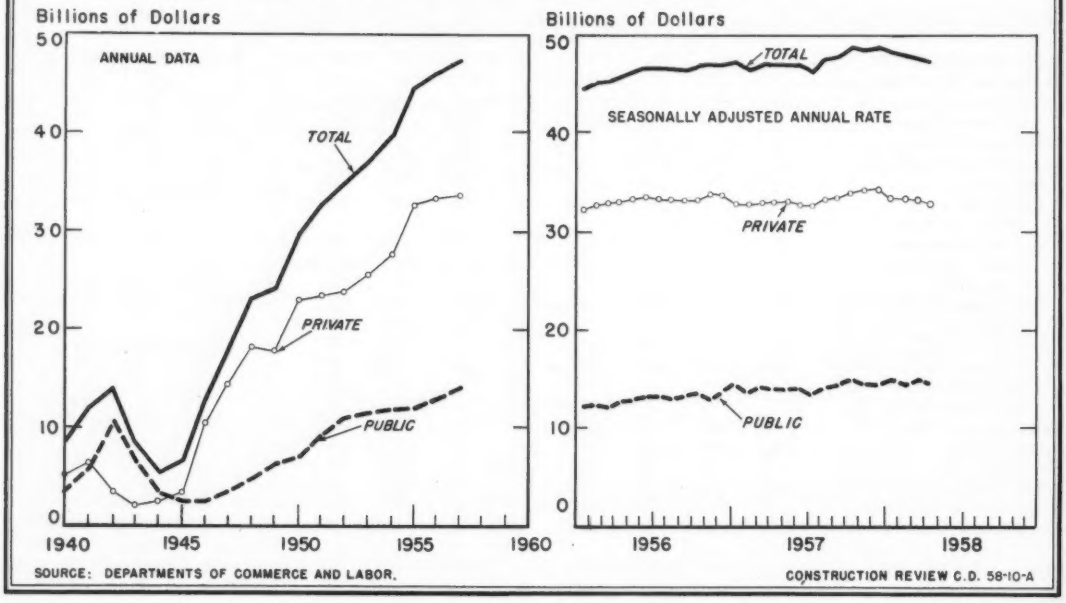


Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

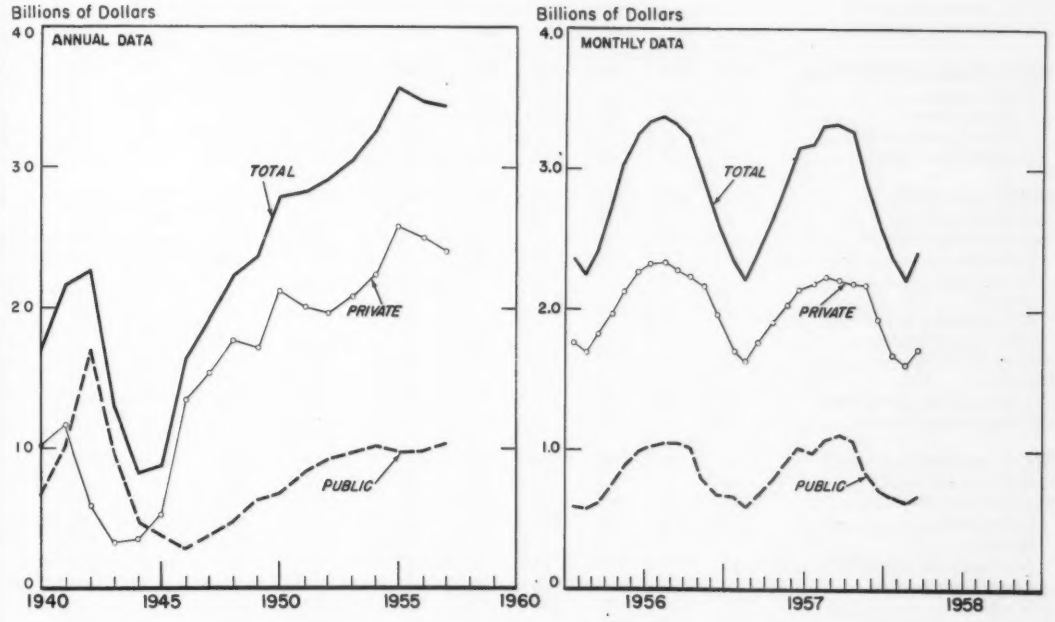
(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate							Annual total	
	1957			1958					
	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1956	1957
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**46,872**	**48,516**	**48,612**	**48,192**	**47,796**	**47,664**	**47,040**	**46,060**	**47,255**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**33,048**	**34,116**	**34,248**	**33,432**	**33,336**	**33,132**	**32,556**	**33,242**	**33,313**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	16,332	17,208	17,328	16,836	16,896	16,668	16,236	17,632	16,571
Nonresidential buildings	9,252	9,096	9,060	8,724	8,592	8,592	8,496	8,817	9,138
Industrial	3,324	2,952	2,916	2,820	2,772	2,664	2,496	3,084	3,162
Commercial	3,540	3,672	3,636	3,420	3,312	3,420	3,480	3,631	3,570
Office buildings and warehouses	1,776	1,956	1,944	1,908	1,932	2,040	2,088	1,684	1,864
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,764	1,716	1,692	1,512	1,380	1,380	1,392	1,947	1,706
Other nonresidential buildings	2,388	2,472	2,508	2,484	2,508	2,508	2,520	2,102	2,406
Farm construction	1,596	1,608	1,596	1,620	1,620	1,608	1,608	1,560	1,590
Public utilities	5,664	6,036	6,096	6,084	6,072	6,096	6,048	5,113	5,830
All other private	204	168	168	168	156	168	168	120	184
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**13,824**	**14,400**	**14,364**	**14,760**	**14,460**	**14,532**	**14,484**	**12,818**	**13,942**
Residential buildings	396	660	672	720	720	744	720	292	510
Nonresidential buildings	4,572	4,524	4,620	4,524	4,260	4,392	4,524	4,072	4,481
Military facilities	1,176	1,236	1,200	1,188	1,104	1,032	948	1,395	1,275
Highways	4,884	5,124	5,076	5,532	5,496	5,544	5,484	4,470	4,840
Sewer and water systems	1,356	1,332	1,344	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,320	1,275	1,347
Sewer	744	828	828	804	804	816	768	701	785
Water	612	504	516	552	552	540	552	574	562
Public service enterprises	396	384	384	396	456	408	420	384	393
Conservation and development	912	1,020	948	924	948	948	960	826	975
All other public	132	120	120	120	120	108	108	104	121

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Chart 2.

New Construction Put in Place
(In 1947-49 Prices)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C. D. 58-10-B

Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1957		1958			Year				
	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**2,423**	**2,638**	**2,352**	**2,223**	**2,407**	**30,459**	**32,612**	**35,702**	**34,898**	**34,491**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**1,762**	**1,936**	**1,689**	**1,611**	**1,729**	**20,958**	**22,526**	**25,810**	**24,928**	**24,071**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	889	1,017	854	801	889	11,365	12,777	15,078	13,613	12,563
Nonresidential buildings	511	539	494	475	469	4,655	5,073	6,012	6,587	6,512
Industrial	191	173	168	162	154	1,807	1,690	1,946	2,304	2,228
Office buildings & warehouses	99	125	115	111	112	640	789	1,054	1,289	1,370
Stores, restaurants, & garages	94	93	74	69	71	857	998	1,472	1,441	1,209
Other nonresidential buildings	127	148	137	133	132	1,351	1,596	1,540	1,553	1,705
Farm construction	90	79	79	82	89	1,484	1,420	1,350	1,266	1,263
Public utilities	263	293	254	246	274	3,362	3,166	3,257	3,381	3,614
All other private	9	8	8	7	8	92	90	113	81	119
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**661**	**702**	**663**	**612**	**678**	**9,501**	**10,086**	**9,892**	**9,970**	**10,420**
Residential buildings	23	43	44	44	46	459	281	213	225	386
Nonresidential buildings	248	239	237	216	240	3,531	3,738	3,291	3,016	3,175
Industrial	29	22	21	20	20	1,434	1,253	588	338	323
Educational	155	158	158	141	155	1,397	1,694	1,888	1,887	2,006
Hospital and institutional	19	17	15	15	20	297	286	249	220	236
Other nonresidential buildings	45	42	43	40	45	403	505	566	571	610
Military facilities	63	65	59	51	51	1,105	872	1,086	1,085	950
Highways	195	230	201	190	211	2,851	3,689	3,812	3,920	4,102
Sewer and water systems	70	62	62	57	66	681	724	769	859	870
Public service enterprises	16	14	15	13	16	122	133	157	240	231
Conservation and development	40	45	40	37	43	688	571	497	556	628
All other public	6	4	5	4	5	64	78	67	69	78

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change		
	1957		1958				First 4 months		Apr. 1958 from--		First 4 months, 1957-58
	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1957	1958	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1958	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,054	962	908	834	928	1,103	3,599	3,773	+ 5	+19	+ 5
Federal funds	300	315	284	266	293	355	1,043	1,198	+18	+21	+15
Direct Federal	214	220	202	184	197	212	781	795	- 1	+ 8	+ 2
Federal grants-in-aid[1]	86	95	82	82	96	143	262	403	+66	+49	+54
State and local funds	754	647	624	568	635	748	2,556	2,575	- 1	+18	+ 1
FEDERALLY OWNED	214	220	202	184	197	212	781	795	- 1	+ 8	+ 2
Residential buildings	6	23	23	24	24	23	17	94	+283	- 4	(2)
Nonresidential buildings	52	41	40	37	41	44	200	162	-15	+ 7	-19
Industrial	42	32	30	28	29	31	164	118	-26	+ 7	-28
Educational	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	-100	-100	-33
Hospital	4	3	3	3	4	4	15	14	0	0	- 7
Administrative and service	3	4	4	4	5	7	11	20	+133	+40	+82
Other nonresidential	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	8	0	0	+14
Military facilities	89	88	80	70	70	72	346	292	-19	+ 3	-16
Highways	7	5	4	3	3	7	18	17	0	+133	- 6
Conservation and development	59	62	54	50	58	65	197	227	+10	+12	+15
All other federally owned	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	840	742	706	650	731	891	2,818	2,978	+ 6	+22	+ 6
Residential buildings	28	34	35	34	37	39	107	145	+39	+ 5	+36
Nonresidential buildings	323	301	299	271	302	327	1,161	1,199	+ 1	+ 8	+ 3
Educational	232	226	225	201	220	238	850	884	+ 3	+ 8	+ 4
Hospital	27	21	19	19	24	24	90	86	-11	0	- 4
Administrative and service	33	25	26	23	27	32	114	108	- 3	+19	- 5
Other nonresidential	31	29	29	28	31	33	107	121	+ 6	+ 6	+13
Highways	323	270	231	217	242	363	962	1,053	+12	+50	+ 9
Sewer and water systems	113	97	99	91	105	111	411	406	- 2	+ 6	- 1
Sewer	63	61	59	54	62	65	231	240	+ 3	+ 5	+ 4
Water	50	36	40	37	43	46	180	166	- 8	+ 7	- 8
All other State and locally owned	53	40	42	37	45	51	177	175	- 4	+13	- 1

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities. [2] Percent increase exceeds 300.

Revised Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates of Housing Starts

The seasonally adjusted annual rate data shown in table B-2 in this issue of Construction Review include the following revisions: Data for 1955 have been revised in accordance with the general procedure outlined in the article, Revised BLS Seasonal Index of Private Nonfarm Housing Starts (*in* Construction Review, June 1956, pp. 11-13). Reprints of this article are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Small revisions have been incorporated also into the seasonally adjusted data for 1946-54, reflecting recent improvements in the computation procedures.

A new interim seasonal index has been computed for use in adjusting 1958 data and has been used in deriving seasonally adjusted annual rates for the revised January and preliminary April estimates. Revised seasonally adjusted rates for February and March 1958, based on the new interim index will be published in the June and July issues of Construction Review, respectively. The new and previous interim seasonal indexes for adjusting 1958 data are given below.

	Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
New index	74	80	101	115	117	115	111	112	106	104	90	75
Previous index	75	81	102	114	117	114	111	110	107	104	90	75

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location[1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan[2]	Nonmetropolitan[2]	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures		
							All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(3)	(3)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(3)	(3)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(3)	(3)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
1957	1,041.9	992.8	49.1	699.7	342.2	872.7	169.2	51.8	117.4
First 4 months, 1957	310.7	293.9	16.8	212.6	98.1	263.7	47.0	15.9	31.1
First 4 months, 1958	306.9	288.7	18.2	205.8	101.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1957: January	*64.2	60.1	*4.1	44.0	*20.2	*53.4	10.8	3.5	7.3
February	65.8	63.1	2.7	46.6	19.2	54.3	11.5	3.7	7.8
March	87.0	79.3	7.7	58.5	28.5	75.7	11.3	4.1	7.2
April	93.7	91.4	2.3	63.5	30.2	80.3	13.4	4.6	8.8
May	103.0	96.9	6.1	68.2	34.8	86.5	16.5	4.8	11.7
June	99.9	94.5	5.4	68.6	31.3	82.7	17.2	5.1	12.1
July	*97.8	93.9	*3.9	63.4	*34.4	*84.3	13.5	4.2	9.3
August	100.0	96.8	3.2	67.7	32.3	*82.3	*17.7	4.2	*13.5
September	91.9	90.2	1.7	61.5	30.4	78.2	13.7	4.7	9.0
October	*97.0	88.4	*8.6	61.8	*35.2	78.8	*18.2	4.8	*13.4
November	78.2	75.7	2.5	52.5	25.7	64.9	13.3	4.2	9.1
December	63.4	62.5	.9	43.4	20.0	51.3	12.1	3.9	8.2
1958: January	67.9	62.9	5.0	44.5	23.4	54.0	13.9	3.9	10.0
February	65.0	60.0	5.0	43.4	21.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
March	79.0	75.1	3.9	54.3	24.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
April	95.0	90.7	4.3	63.6	31.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	Percent change								
First 4 months, 1957-58	- 1.2	- 1.8	+ 8.3	- 3.2	+ 3.1	--	--	--	--
March-April 1958	+20.3	+20.8	+10.3	+17.1	+27.1	--	--	--	--
April, 1957-58	+ 1.4	- .8	+87.0	+ .2	+ 4.0	--	--	--	--
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	--	--
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	--	--
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	--	--
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
1957	100	95.3	4.7	67.2	32.8	83.8	16.2	5.0	11.2
First 4 months, 1957	100	94.6	5.4	68.4	31.6	84.9	15.1	5.1	10.0
First 4 months, 1958	100	94.1	5.9	67.1	32.9	--	--	--	--
1957: January	100	*93.6	*6.4	*68.5	*31.5	*83.2	*16.8	*5.4	11.4
February	100	95.9	4.1	70.8	29.2	85.2	17.5	5.6	11.9
March	100	91.1	8.9	67.2	32.8	87.0	13.0	4.7	8.3
April	100	97.5	2.5	67.8	32.2	85.7	14.3	4.9	9.4
May	100	94.1	5.9	66.2	33.8	84.0	16.0	4.7	11.3
June	100	94.6	5.4	68.7	31.3	82.8	17.2	5.1	12.1
July	100	*96.0	*4.0	*64.8	*35.2	*86.2	*13.8	*4.3	*9.5
August	100	96.8	3.2	67.7	32.3	82.3	*17.7	4.2	*13.5
September	100	98.2	1.8	66.9	33.1	85.1	14.9	5.1	9.8
October	100	*91.1	*8.9	*63.7	*36.3	*81.2	*18.8	5.0	*13.8
November	100	96.8	3.2	67.1	32.9	83.0	17.0	5.4	11.6
December	100	98.6	1.4	68.5	31.5	80.9	19.1	6.2	12.9
1958: January	100	92.6	7.4	65.5	34.5	79.5	20.5	5.8	14.7
February	100	92.3	7.7	66.8	33.2	--	--	--	--
March	100	95.1	4.9	68.7	31.3	--	--	--	--
April	100	95.5	4.5	66.9	33.1	--	--	--	--

Source: Department of Labor. * Because of revisions in publicly owned housing starts, these data replace figures shown previously in Construction Review. [1] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 are available upon request. [2] Annual data not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. [3] Not available before January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-53 are available upon request. [4] Not yet available.

Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1946*	674	706	774	710	689	656	641	643	605	613	614	648
1947*	690	717	699	704	740	797	843	899	993	1,031	1,027	963
1948*	928	813	950	1,027	997	993	975	897	863	802	806	813
1949*	800	779	803	892	911	935	964	1,028	1,092	1,149	1,244	1,266
1950*	1,310	1,300	1,405	1,382	1,457	1,482	1,468	1,486	1,271	1,142	1,107	1,292
1951*	1,360	1,171	1,071	975	984	941	918	961	1,054	1,012	970	973
1952*	1,001	1,112	1,072	1,028	1,029	1,016	1,080	1,066	1,101	1,131	1,104	1,097
1953*	1,104	1,092	1,128	1,134	1,083	1,071	1,036	1,007	1,029	1,034	1,068	1,039
1954*	1,051	1,100	1,103	1,116	1,102	1,180	1,220	1,226	1,273	1,275	1,376	1,443
1955*	1,410	1,324	1,349	1,363	1,381	1,372	1,316	1,311	1,285	1,214	1,176	1,174
1956	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957	962	935	933	962	994	995	1,015	1,056	1,012	1,020	1,009	1,000
1958*	1,020	890	880	950								

Source: Department of Labor. * Revised data. See item in box below table A-5.

Chart 3.

Housing Starts (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

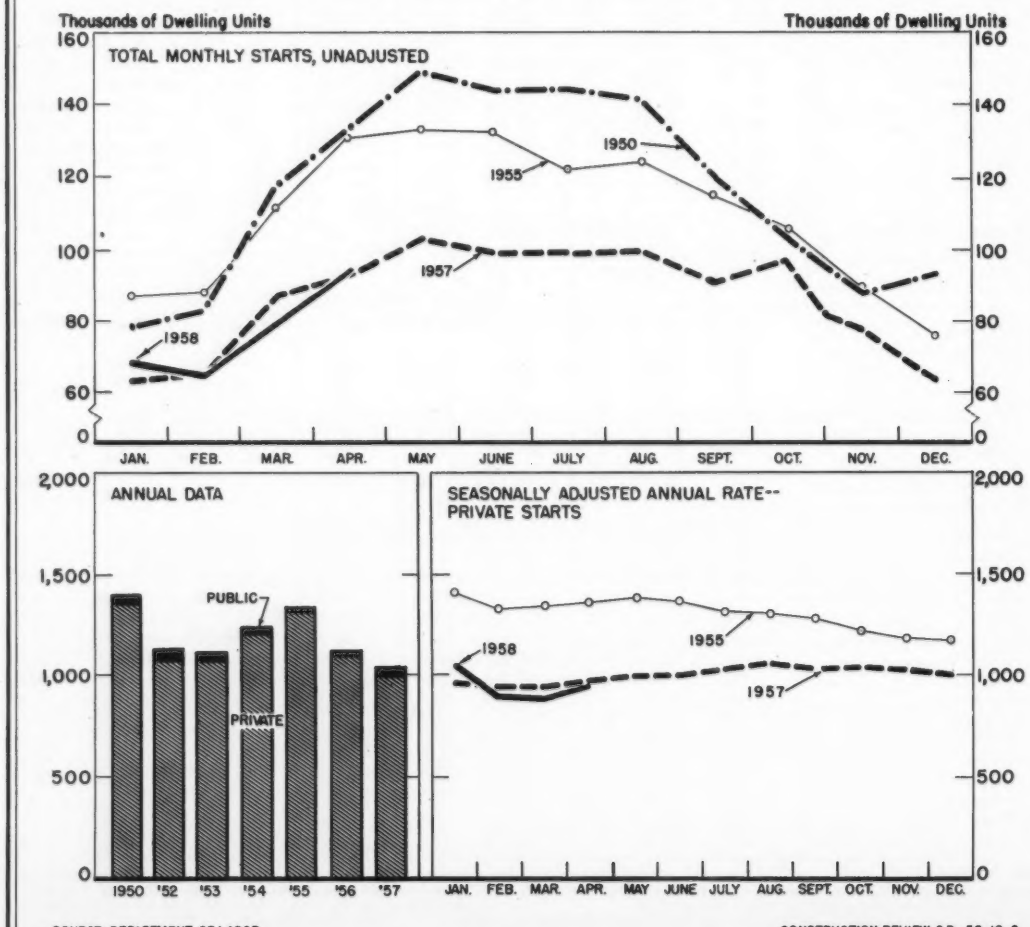


Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1946	$5,250	$5,400	$5,850	$5,575	$5,475	$5,425	$5,375	$5,450	$5,450	$5,625	$5,675	$5,575	$5,525
1947	5,700	5,825	6,150	6,275	6,250	6,450	6,725	6,950	7,025	7,275	7,525	7,650	6,750
1948	7,250	7,450	7,550	7,775	7,950	8,050	8,050	8,100	7,900	7,825	7,900	7,900	7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957*	12,600	12,800	12,950	13,025	13,250	13,150	13,050	12,925	13,075	13,375	13,000	12,925	13,025
1958	12,775												
	Percent change, 1957 to 1958												
	+1.4												

Source: Department of Labor. * Data revised for January-November.

Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region[1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*																Percent change, year 1956-57
	1956	1957												1958	Year		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1956	1957	
TOTAL	**63.6**	***64.2**	**65.8**	**87.0**	**93.7**	**103.0**	**99.9**	***97.8**	**100.0**	**91.9**	***97.0**	**78.2**	**63.4**	**67.9**	**1,118.1**	**1,041.9**	**- 6.8**
Northeast	12.4	9.3	9.7	14.8	19.9	20.9	19.9	19.2	21.8	16.9	19.5	13.8	9.8	8.1	228.8	195.5	-14.6
North Central	14.2	10.7	14.0	22.1	23.7	25.7	27.8	27.0	27.3	25.0	28.2	17.4	13.5	11.0	303.1	258.4	-14.7
South	21.1	*26.0	24.6	29.4	28.1	33.7	31.0	*31.5	31.0	28.7	*30.1	28.2	24.0	28.7	334.2	346.3	+ 3.6
West	15.9	18.2	17.5	20.7	22.0	22.7	21.2	*20.1	19.9	21.3	23.2	18.8	16.1	20.1	252.0	241.7	- 4.1

Source: Department of Labor. * See asterisk note below table B-1. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

Chart 4.

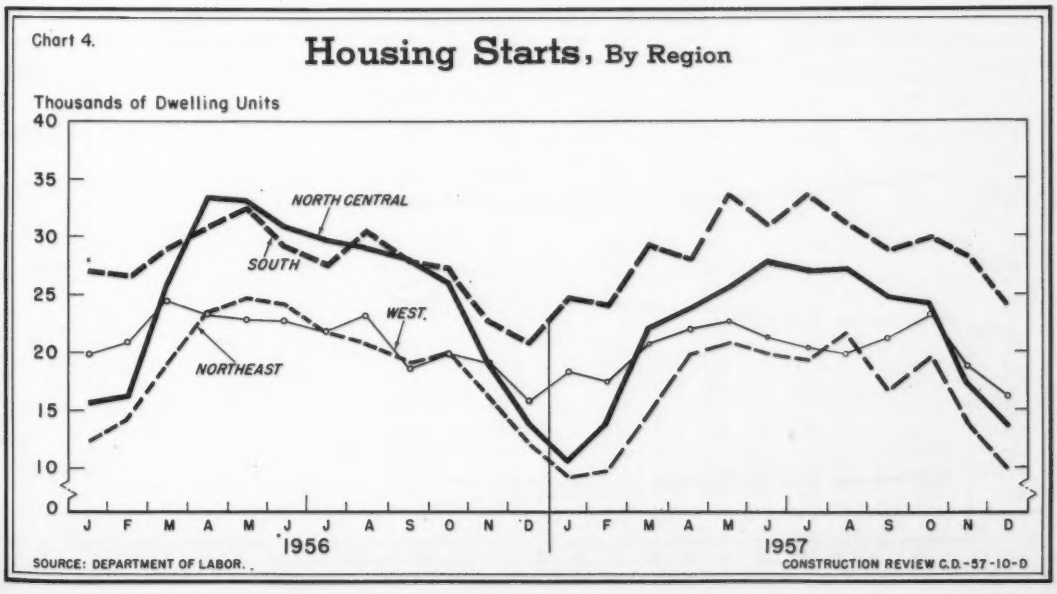


Table B-5: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States, by Ownership

State	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*								Percent change in total dwelling units	
	4th qtr., 1957		4th qtr., 1956		Year, 1957		Year, 1956		4th qtr. 1956-57	Year, 1956-57
	Total	Private	Total	Private	Total	Private	Total	Private		
UNITED STATES, TOTAL	**238.6**	**226.6**	**234.6**	**231.1**	**1,041.9**	**992.8**	**1,118.1**	**1,093.9**	+ 2	- 7
Selected States, total	180.0	171.6	181.8	179.1	780.2	754.6	853.1	835.3	- 1	- 9
As percent of U. S. total	*(75.4)*	*(75.7)*	*(77.5)*	*(77.5)*	*(74.9)*	*(76.0)*	*(76.3)*	*(76.4)*	--	--
Arizona	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.4	17.0	16.0	13.2	13.1	+26	+29
California	41.1	39.8	39.4	39.4	169.0	166.4	178.3	178.1	+ 4	- 5
Colorado	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	13.6	13.0	15.4	14.8	- 6	-12
Connecticut	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.4	16.8	16.3	18.9	18.9	-27	-11
District of Columbia	1.3	.9	.8	.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	+63	+41
Florida	24.1	22.4	19.9	19.9	86.5	84.0	77.7	76.8	+21	+11
Illinois	11.4	11.3	13.9	13.9	53.9	53.6	65.8	64.2	-18	-18
Maryland	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	22.7	20.7	23.0	23.0	- 8	- 1
Massachusetts	4.2	3.9	5.2	5.1	18.6	17.7	25.0	24.0	-19	-26
Michigan	8.7	8.4	9.4	9.3	43.9	42.3	52.6	51.8	- 7	-17
New Jersey	7.5	7.5	9.8	9.8	34.7	33.2	44.0	44.0	-23	-21
New York	17.7	14.2	16.8	16.0	69.6	62.1	80.7	73.0	+ 5	-14
Ohio	10.8	10.8	12.1	12.1	51.4	50.4	60.9	60.9	-11	-16
Oregon	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.9	8.0	8.0	0	-26
Pennsylvania	8.3	8.3	10.2	10.2	43.7	43.5	49.9	49.4	-19	-12
Texas	14.5	14.3	12.8	12.7	64.2	63.4	63.1	61.9	+13	+ 2
Utah	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.7	+30	- 9
Virginia	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.5	22.6	21.5	28.2	26.2	-12	-20
Washington	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	15.4	15.0	16.2	15.7	+ 9	- 5
Wisconsin	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	21.5	21.4	23.3	23.2	- 4	- 8

Source: Department of Labor.

Chart 5.

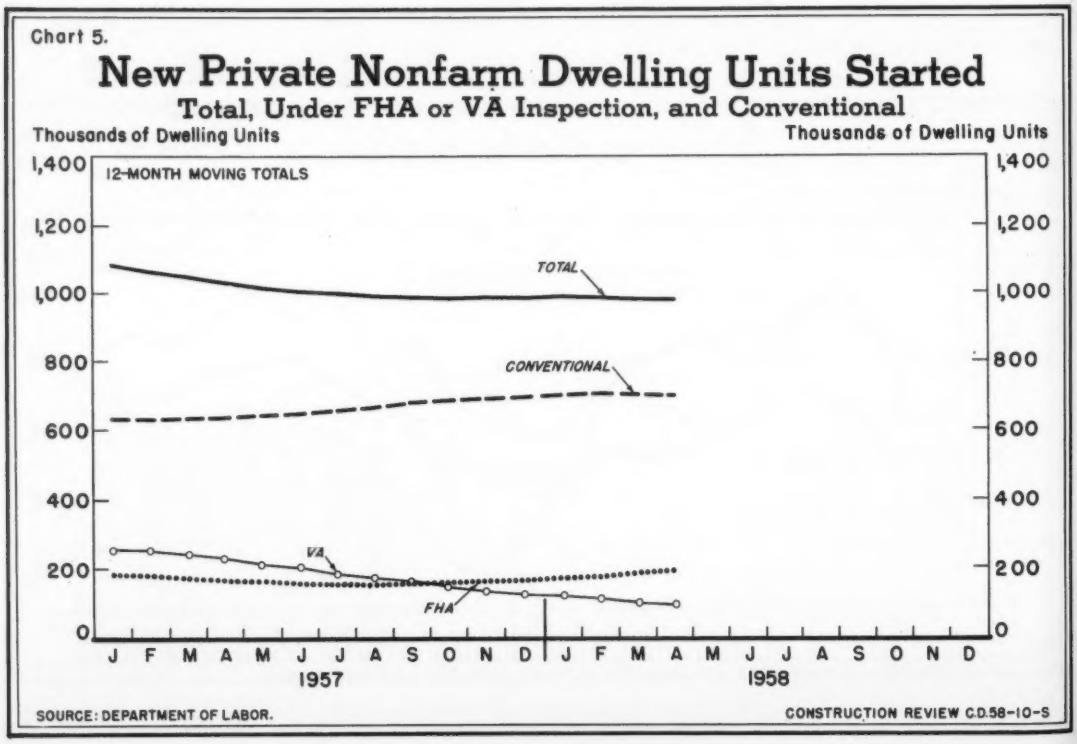


Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number *(in thousands)* of new dwelling units in--								Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests*	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed*		
	Total	Excluding Capehart[1]		FHA	VA*	Total	Excluding Capehart[1]		FHA	VA
Year: 1954	383.3	383.3	535.4	276.3	307.0	150.1	150.1	243.1	23	26
1955	314.9	314.9	620.8	276.7	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21	30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17	25
1957	266.1	229.7	159.4	168.4	128.3	118.0	92.6	218.8	17	13
1957: March	22.2	20.1	19.5	11.3	11.4	13.0	7.6	21.8	14	14
April	25.7	20.4	19.4	12.1	13.5	8.7	7.1	20.6	13	15
May	23.3	20.2	16.6	14.9	12.0	10.7	6.7	16.6	15	12
June	22.8	20.1	13.7	15.3	13.0	6.8	6.3	16.2	16	14
July	22.0	21.2	14.0	15.7	12.3	11.0	7.6	15.6	17	13
August	28.8	25.6	14.5	17.7	11.6	10.2	8.5	14.6	18	12
September	24.9	22.5	*8.9	16.4	*11.8	6.0	5.9	*17.1	18	*13
October	26.3	21.2	*6.4	18.7	*9.7	12.7	8.6	*16.9	21	*11
November	16.6	16.1	*3.7	15.0	*6.4	9.9	9.9	*13.4	20	*8
December	16.6	15.1	*3.5	14.2	*4.6	9.1	9.1	*11.4	23	*8
1958: January	22.6	19.3	*5.3	13.3	*4.1	13.7	10.4	*10.4	21	*7
February	23.4	23.2	*5.3	11.3	*2.8	12.5	10.7	*9.1	19	*5
March	37.1	32.7	*8.4	16.5	*3.1	14.8	11.6	*7.7	22	*4
April	37.6	35.0	*24.8	21.9	*4.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	24	*5
First 4 months:										
1957	84.6	67.7	78.0	40.4	46.8	41.6	30.0	97.1	14	16
1958	120.7	110.2	43.8	63.1	14.7	--	--	--	22	5
Percent change, 1957-58	+42.6	+62.7	-43.9	+56.2	-68.6	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Housing Administration (HHFA) and the Veterans Administration. * Beginning with data for October 1957, all VA series are as of the calendar month. Data for September 1957 cover the period August 26th through September 30, and for all previous months, the statistics are as of the 26th through the 25th. [1] Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. [2] Not available.

Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number *(in thousands)*	Average amount *(dollars)*	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by--						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1954	3,458	6,644	22,974	8,312	1,768	4,239	1,501	2,882	4,272
1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362	5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
First 3 months, 1957	759	7,419	5,628	2,046	354	996	312	868	1,052
First 3 months, 1958	715	7,484	5,349	1,970	320	972	279	802	1,006
1957: March	264	7,333	1,937	744	115	335	99	293	351
April	277	7,390	2,044	798	116	357	110	306	357
May	289	7,431	2,144	840	125	374	120	314	371
June	274	7,407	2,028	795	118	363	125	290	337
July	296	7,456	2,211	852	130	390	142	325	372
August	296	7,473	2,208	883	132	378	137	310	368
September	272	7,446	2,026	796	124	354	121	288	343
October	294	7,563	2,226	855	132	395	131	321	392
November	247	7,585	1,877	686	117	333	118	271	352
December	243	7,631	1,851	666	125	325	112	260	363
1958: January	237	7,512	1,782	627	111	322	98	280	344
February	227	7,491	1,701	638	101	304	87	253	318
March	250	7,450	1,866	705	108	345	94	270	344
	Percent change								
First 3 mos., 1957-58	- 6	+ 1	- 5	- 4	-10	- 2	-11	- 8	- 4

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

(NOTE: Tables B-8 and B-9, Housing Vacancy Rates, are shown quarterly in the January, April, July, and October issues.)

Part C--Building Permits

Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change	
	1958			1957	First 3 months		Mar. 1957-58	1st 3 mos. 1957-58
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	1958	1957		
All building construction[1]	**1,512.7**	**1,110.1**	**1,143.6**	**1,546.8**	**3,766.4**	**3,879.1**	**- 2**	**- 3**
Private	**1,321.2**	**939.5**	**994.9**	**1,373.6**	**3,255.6**	**3,405.6**	**- 4**	**- 4**
Public	**191.5**	**170.7**	**148.7**	**173.1**	**510.9**	**473.5**	**+11**	**+ 8**
New dwelling units[2]	758.8	525.7	563.1	815.5	1,847.6	1,939.3	- 7	- 5
Number of new dwelling units	*(70,880)*	*(50,776)*	*(54,586)*	*(73,767)*	*(176,242)*	*(181,375)*	*(-.4)*	*(-3)*
New nonresidential building	584.5	451.9	426.5	556.6	1,462.9	1,498.2	+ 5	- 2
Commercial buildings	228.3	150.2	135.2	167.3	513.7	447.9	+36	+15
Stores and other mercantile buildings	80.0	58.1	60.0	81.9	198.1	195.0	- 2	+ 2
All other commercial buildings	148.3	92.1	75.2	85.4	315.6	252.9	+74	+25
Community buildings	235.1	171.9	166.8	215.9	573.8	541.5	+ 9	+ 6
Industrial buildings	57.5	44.9	61.0	99.0	163.4	273.9	-42	-40
All other nonresidential buildings	63.6	84.9	63.5	74.5	212.0	234.9	-15	-10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	150.3	120.7	138.8	158.3	409.8	406.3	- 5	+ 1

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Chart 6.

Building Permit Activity

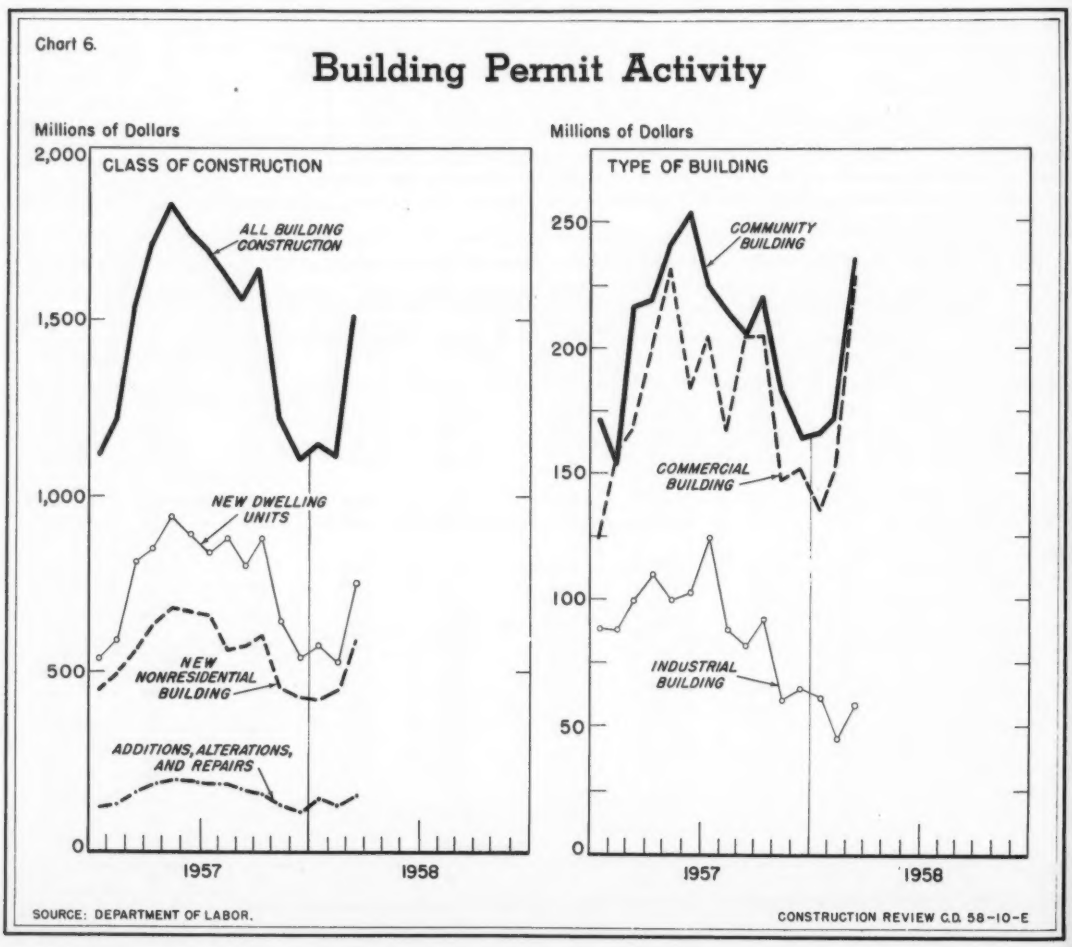


Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 2 months 1957-58
	1957		1958		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1958	1957	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction[2]	**1,220.0**	**1,097.2**	**1,143.6**	**1,110.1**	**2,253.7**	**2,331.7**	**- 3**
New dwelling units[3]	588.4	535.4	563.1	525.7	1,088.8	1,123.8	- 3
New nonresidential building	491.4	433.9	426.5	451.9	878.4	941.0	- 7
Commercial buildings	155.6	151.4	135.2	150.2	285.4	280.5	+ 2
Amusement buildings	5.9	11.6	10.2	14.7	24.9	13.2	+89
Commercial garages	3.7	2.1	4.2	3.4	7.6	8.1	- 6
Gasoline and service stations	12.2	9.9	10.2	9.1	19.3	24.7	-22
Office buildings	75.3	67.4	50.7	64.8	115.5	121.4	- 5
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	58.5	60.3	60.0	58.1	118.1	113.1	+ 4
Community buildings	154.2	163.3	166.8	171.9	338.7	325.0	+ 4
Educational buildings	102.1	108.6	107.0	118.4	225.4	212.9	+ 6
Institutional buildings	22.3	27.3	33.7	26.2	59.9	55.2	+ 9
Religious buildings	29.8	27.3	26.1	27.4	53.5	56.9	- 6
Garages, private residential	6.7	6.3	5.9	4.8	10.7	12.0	-11
Industrial buildings	87.1	63.8	61.0	44.9	105.9	175.0	-39
Public utilities buildings	51.7	22.1	28.4	47.0	75.4	86.7	-13
All other nonresidential buildings	36.2	26.9	29.2	33.1	62.3	61.9	+ 1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	129.0	106.4	138.8	120.7	259.5	248.0	+ 5
Northeast							
All building construction[2]	**235.8**	**219.4**	**213.7**	**190.4**	**404.1**	**432.4**	**- 7**
New dwelling units[3]	96.6	102.1	79.7	60.7	140.4	183.5	-23
New nonresidential building	114.1	89.8	105.7	107.7	213.4	197.3	+ 8
Commercial buildings	33.4	30.4	30.7	25.6	56.3	58.3	- 3
Amusement buildings	.8	2.0	1.1	5.7	6.8	2.9	+134
Commercial garages	1.1	.4	1.6	2.4	4.0	1.6	+150
Gasoline and service stations	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	3.1	4.4	-30
Office buildings	20.7	15.7	19.4	8.0	27.4	29.3	- 6
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	8.7	10.4	6.7	8.3	15.0	20.1	-25
Community buildings	30.7	39.2	34.6	34.8	69.4	65.5	+ 6
Educational buildings	23.1	24.7	22.1	25.4	47.5	45.6	+ 4
Institutional buildings	2.3	9.7	7.7	5.7	13.4	8.5	+58
Religious buildings	5.3	4.8	4.8	3.7	8.5	11.4	-25
Garages, private residential	1.2	1.4	1.0	.6	1.6	2.1	-24
Industrial buildings	19.0	8.5	22.6	8.7	31.3	32.3	- 3
Public utilities buildings	21.1	2.5	7.1	25.1	32.2	24.8	+30
All other nonresidential buildings	8.6	7.8	9.5	12.9	22.4	14.3	+57
Additions, alterations, and repairs	24.0	23.5	24.5	20.8	45.3	48.9	- 7
North Central							
All building construction[2]	**320.6**	**319.0**	**229.8**	**224.2**	**454.0**	**563.4**	**-19**
New dwelling units[3]	146.1	131.4	109.1	102.7	211.8	252.7	-16
New nonresidential building	140.3	156.9	87.9	92.1	180.0	251.1	-28
Commercial buildings	46.4	55.5	25.6	34.9	60.5	65.2	- 7
Amusement buildings	1.5	4.6	1.2	4.7	5.9	3.2	+84
Commercial garages	.8	.2	.3	.5	.8	1.3	-38
Gasoline and service stations	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	5.6	6.7	-16
Office buildings	27.9	35.9	8.3	14.4	22.7	34.1	-33
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	12.7	12.3	13.0	12.4	25.4	20.0	+27
Community buildings	45.7	50.9	38.7	37.8	76.5	88.6	-14
Educational buildings	24.7	36.3	20.0	20.2	40.2	47.7	-16
Institutional buildings	11.7	7.9	11.8	7.7	19.5	24.5	-20
Religious buildings	9.3	6.7	7.0	10.0	17.0	16.3	+ 4
Garages, private residential	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.8	-26
Industrial buildings	25.0	34.1	11.2	13.7	24.9	60.5	-59
Public utilities buildings	17.4	7.9	8.3	1.9	10.2	26.2	-61
All other nonresidential buildings	3.4	6.1	2.6	2.5	5.1	6.8	-25
Additions, alterations, and repairs	32.8	25.5	32.1	28.1	60.2	57.6	+ 5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region [1]--Continued

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 2 months 1957-58
	1957		1958		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1958	1957	
	South						
All building construction [2]	**360.7**	**288.2**	**375.7**	**369.9**	**745.6**	**700.4**	**+ 6**
New dwelling units [3]	177.9	155.9	195.6	197.7	393.3	350.5	+12
New nonresidential building	137.0	91.8	131.3	130.1	261.4	268.0	- 2
Commercial buildings	45.6	37.9	48.3	36.2	84.5	88.5	- 5
Amusement buildings	1.9	2.1	5.2	1.3	6.5	3.5	+86
Commercial garages	.3	.9	1.3	.4	1.7	1.4	+21
Gasoline and service stations	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	6.9	9.3	-26
Office buildings	18.2	7.4	13.1	12.9	26.0	34.6	-25
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	20.8	24.1	25.2	18.2	43.4	39.7	+ 9
Community buildings	44.3	32.8	56.8	58.3	115.1	104.7	+10
Educational buildings	31.6	20.0	42.4	41.1	83.5	73.7	+13
Institutional buildings	2.8	4.2	5.3	8.5	13.8	11.6	+19
Religious buildings	9.8	8.6	9.0	8.7	17.7	19.4	- 9
Garages, private residential	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.4	- 4
Industrial buildings	25.4	11.5	11.7	11.8	23.5	39.6	-41
Public utilities buildings	7.8	3.8	4.6	12.0	16.6	14.2	+17
All other nonresidential buildings	12.7	4.8	8.7	10.6	19.4	18.7	+ 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	39.7	30.4	43.3	37.8	81.1	75.1	+ 8
	West						
All building construction [2]	**302.9**	**270.6**	**324.4**	**325.7**	**650.1**	**635.5**	**+ 2**
New dwelling units [3]	167.8	146.0	178.7	164.5	343.2	337.1	+ 2
New nonresidential building	100.0	95.4	101.6	122.1	223.7	224.6	(4)
Commercial buildings	30.1	27.5	30.6	53.4	84.0	68.5	+23
Amusement buildings	1.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	5.5	3.7	+49
Commercial garages	1.5	.6	1.1	.1	1.2	3.8	-68
Gasoline and service stations	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	3.9	4.4	-11
Office buildings	8.3	8.5	9.8	29.5	39.3	23.4	+68
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	16.4	13.5	14.9	19.2	34.1	33.3	+ 2
Community buildings	33.6	40.3	36.7	41.0	77.7	66.2	+17
Educational buildings	22.6	27.6	22.5	31.6	54.1	45.9	+18
Institutional buildings	5.5	5.6	8.9	4.4	13.3	10.5	+27
Religious buildings	5.4	7.2	5.3	5.0	10.3	9.7	+ 6
Garages, private residential	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.9	4.0	3.7	+ 8
Industrial buildings	17.6	9.7	15.5	10.6	26.1	42.6	-39
Public utilities buildings	5.3	8.0	8.4	8.1	16.5	21.5	-23
All other nonresidential buildings	11.4	8.2	8.4	7.1	15.5	22.1	-30
Additions, alterations, and repairs	32.5	27.1	38.8	33.9	72.7	66.5	+ 9

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-2a: Building Permit Activity: Metropolitan-Area Valuation as Percent of U. S. Total, and Percent in and Outside the Central Cities, by Type of Building Construction and Region, 1956-57[1]

Type of building construction	Valuation, all places (Millions of dollars)		Percent in metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas					
					Valuation (Millions of dollars)		Percent of valuation--			
							In central cities		Outside central cities	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
UNITED STATES										
All building construction[2]	18,787.8	18,142.3	78	78	14,688.9	14,104.1	38	41	62	59
New dwelling units[3]	10,149.6	9,220.0	79	78	7,990.0	7,213.0	28	32	72	68
New nonresidential building	6,664.5	6,834.1	77	77	5,161.9	5,245.5	47	49	53	51
Commercial buildings	2,184.7	2,224.0	80	81	1,750.1	1,796.0	56	60	44	40
Amusement buildings	116.1	139.8	83	82	95.8	114.7	51	48	49	52
Commercial garages	60.6	57.5	86	86	51.9	49.6	70	77	30	23
Gasoline and service stations	165.5	159.1	65	66	107.1	105.3	44	42	56	58
Office buildings	828.3	975.7	86	86	709.0	842.9	73	79	27	21
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	1,014.3	891.8	78	77	786.3	683.5	42	40	58	60
Community buildings	2,263.1	2,478.6	73	72	1,655.6	1,795.9	50	48	50	52
Educational buildings	1,431.4	1,491.8	72	73	1,031.6	1,083.4	45	46	55	54
Institutional buildings	380.3	522.6	78	73	297.7	384.1	73	57	27	43
Religious buildings	451.4	464.2	72	71	326.3	328.3	48	43	52	57
Garages, private residential	201.9	200.4	80	79	161.8	158.8	32	33	68	67
Industrial buildings	1,273.3	1,085.9	82	83	1,037.8	899.0	30	32	70	68
Public utilities buildings	328.4	423.5	76	71	250.7	300.7	49	58	51	42
All other nonresidential buildings	413.0	421.7	74	70	305.8	295.2	35	37	65	63
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,831.4	1,904.0	79	80	1,446.2	1,518.5	59	60	41	40
Northeast										
All building construction[2]	4,056.2	3,878.8	88	88	3,567.6	3,397.2	32	36	68	64
New dwelling units[3]	2,200.4	1,864.4	88	88	1,930.2	1,638.8	21	23	79	77
New nonresidential building	1,435.8	1,550.0	89	87	1,275.1	1,352.2	43	48	57	52
Commercial buildings	481.1	567.4	91	92	439.9	519.2	51	63	49	37
Amusement buildings	22.7	30.6	87	89	19.7	27.1	35	28	65	72
Commercial garages	20.7	14.7	91	93	18.8	13.6	58	65	42	35
Gasoline and service stations	29.8	29.6	79	80	23.6	23.6	31	30	69	70
Office buildings	224.5	322.9	96	94	215.8	304.6	74	85	26	15
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	183.5	169.6	88	89	162.0	150.3	26	28	74	72
Community buildings	532.4	571.4	88	86	466.5	490.3	48	47	52	53
Educational buildings	334.9	364.0	88	88	293.4	318.5	43	48	57	52
Institutional buildings	100.8	117.1	90	82	90.6	95.8	79	56	21	44
Religious buildings	96.7	90.3	85	84	82.5	75.9	34	31	66	69
Garages, private residential	41.5	41.0	83	83	34.6	33.9	15	14	85	86
Industrial buildings	246.0	210.0	90	90	220.4	189.8	25	26	75	74
Public utilities buildings	63.2	81.5	88	70	55.9	56.9	47	30	53	70
All other nonresidential buildings	71.5	78.7	81	79	57.9	62.1	23	31	77	69
Additions, alterations, and repairs	394.5	424.6	87	89	344.8	377.2	44	44	56	56
North Central										
All building construction[2]	5,681.0	5,282.1	80	79	4,518.0	4,156.7	34	38	66	62
New dwelling units[3]	3,144.7	2,644.3	81	80	2,551.0	2,126.8	24	26	76	74
New nonresidential building	1,993.5	2,104.0	77	76	1,531.9	1,602.0	44	46	56	54
Commercial buildings	558.5	555.1	82	80	460.7	445.8	51	56	49	44
Amusement buildings	35.9	44.5	82	87	29.6	38.7	61	60	39	40
Commercial garages	13.7	17.2	82	90	11.2	15.4	74	90	26	10
Gasoline and service stations	50.7	50.1	70	69	35.3	34.4	43	39	57	61
Office buildings	189.7	210.0	87	82	165.6	171.3	67	77	33	23
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	268.5	233.4	82	80	219.0	186.0	37	37	63	63
Community buildings	685.7	765.7	69	69	475.9	528.3	47	48	53	52
Educational buildings	446.4	443.1	67	66	298.7	292.2	42	41	58	59
Institutional buildings	97.3	164.2	73	76	70.6	125.6	69	66	31	34
Religious buildings	141.9	158.3	75	70	106.5	110.4	49	44	51	56
Garages, private residential	108.6	110.0	82	82	89.5	90.5	33	33	67	67
Industrial buildings	466.1	437.9	81	82	378.3	358.6	32	30	68	70
Public utilities buildings	99.8	156.0	71	76	70.7	118.4	55	68	45	32
All other nonresidential buildings	74.8	79.3	76	76	56.7	60.5	45	39	55	61
Additions, alterations, and repairs	510.7	499.9	80	80	410.7	401.7	62	64	38	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2a: Building Permit Activity: Metropolitan-Area Valuation as Percent of U. S. Total, and Percent in and Outside the Central Cities, by Type of Building Construction and Region, 1956-57[1]--Continued

Type of building construction	Valuation, all places (Millions of dollars)		Percent in metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas					
					Valuation (Millions of dollars)		Percent of valuation--			
							In central cities		Outside central cities	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	South									
All building construction[2]	4,467.0	4,614.8	68	68	3,038.0	3,154.8	55	57	45	43
New dwelling units[3]	2,346.0	2,361.9	66	66	1,537.5	1,568.1	42	48	58	52
New nonresidential building	1,596.9	1,664.3	71	70	1,132.0	1,159.4	65	65	35	35
Commercial buildings	635.0	637.8	72	72	459.5	462.1	72	75	28	25
Amusement buildings	24.5	34.6	77	75	18.9	26.0	61	65	39	35
Commercial garages	15.2	12.3	85	76	12.9	9.4	92	86	8	14
Gasoline and service stations	55.6	50.7	56	59	31.0	29.7	61	59	39	41
Office buildings	229.2	264.0	81	83	185.3	219.7	82	88	18	12
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	310.5	276.2	68	64	211.5	177.2	64	62	36	38
Community buildings	561.0	626.2	69	67	389.5	419.2	69	59	31	41
Educational buildings	323.2	348.9	70	70	226.4	244.7	65	55	35	45
Institutional buildings	103.7	137.0	79	63	81.7	86.1	86	66	14	34
Religious buildings	134.1	140.3	61	63	81.5	88.5	64	61	36	39
Garages, private residential	18.9	19.4	74	71	13.9	13.7	53	53	47	47
Industrial buildings	184.3	198.2	75	73	138.8	144.9	52	55	48	45
Public utilities buildings	97.0	96.5	73	71	70.9	68.9	51	72	49	28
All other nonresidential buildings	100.6	86.2	59	59	59.4	50.6	41	54	59	46
Additions, alterations, and repairs	481.9	520.6	71	73	343.8	380.0	77	75	23	25
	West									
All building construction[2]	4,583.5	4,366.6	78	78	3,565.3	3,395.5	34	36	66	64
New dwelling units[3]	2,458.5	2,349.3	80	80	1,971.3	1,879.2	29	32	71	68
New nonresidential building	1,638.3	1,515.7	75	75	1,222.8	1,131.9	36	36	64	64
Commercial buildings	510.0	463.6	76	80	390.0	368.9	50	40	50	60
Amusement buildings	32.9	30.2	84	76	27.7	22.9	45	32	55	68
Commercial garages	11.0	13.4	82	84	9.0	11.2	58	67	42	33
Gasoline and service stations	29.4	28.7	59	61	17.2	17.5	35	37	65	63
Office buildings	184.9	178.7	77	82	142.4	147.2	69	53	31	47
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	251.8	212.6	77	80	193.8	170.0	38	29	62	71
Community buildings	484.2	515.3	67	69	323.7	358.1	35	35	65	65
Educational buildings	326.9	335.8	65	68	213.1	228.0	30	37	70	63
Institutional buildings	78.5	104.3	70	73	54.7	76.6	49	33	51	67
Religious buildings	78.7	75.2	71	71	55.9	53.5	44	30	56	70
Garages, private residential	32.8	30.0	73	69	23.8	20.7	43	47	57	53
Industrial buildings	376.9	239.9	80	86	300.4	205.7	20	27	80	73
Public utilities buildings	68.3	89.5	78	63	53.1	56.5	40	47	60	53
All other nonresidential buildings	166.1	177.4	79	69	131.8	122.0	33	32	67	68
Additions, alterations, and repairs	444.3	458.8	78	78	346.9	359.6	53	55	47	45

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, by Type of Building

Type of construction	1957							1958	
	Feb.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Amusement buildings	159	276	199	185	218	162	175	154	147
Commercial garages	122	97	126	125	128	90	101	74	50
Educational buildings	347	453	383	375	390	303	291	369	320
Garages, private residential	6,917	23,354	24,658	25,717	22,508	12,163	6,470	5,992	4,935
Gasoline and service stations	718	864	856	851	821	630	584	613	535
Industrial buildings	955	1,364	1,163	1,302	1,356	960	914	750	700
Institutional buildings	75	127	110	110	126	109	89	84	64
Office buildings	560	707	707	638	726	539	455	506	458
Religious buildings	393	634	567	574	552	415	320	358	327
Stores and other mercantile buildings	2,053	2,641	2,192	2,230	2,199	1,786	1,498	1,692	1,560

Source: Department of Labor.

Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region [1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1957	1958		First 2 months		1957	1958		First 2 months	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	1957	1958	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	1957	1958
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units..	**588.4**	**563.1**	**525.7**	**1,123.8**	**1,088.8**	**55,961**	**54,586**	**50,776**	**107,608**	**105,362**
Privately owned	571.9	548.2	492.5	1,100.0	1,040.7	54,408	53,150	47,867	105,245	101,017
1-family	504.9	464.4	419.1	970.4	883.5	43,860	40,419	36,373	84,876	76,792
2-4 family.....	24.6	25.8	24.2	45.4	50.0	3,758	3,758	3,593	7,020	7,351
5-or-more family	42.3	58.0	49.2	84.2	107.2	6,790	8,973	7,901	13,349	16,874
Publicly owned	16.5	14.9	33.2	23.7	48.1	1,553	1,436	2,909	2,363	4,345
Northeast										
All new dwelling units..	**96.6**	**79.7**	**60.7**	**183.5**	**140.4**	**8,656**	**6,879**	**5,632**	**16,447**	**12,511**
Privately owned	92.8	73.0	60.7	177.5	133.7	8,208	6,333	5,632	15,714	11,965
1-family	80.4	62.1	49.1	154.0	111.2	6,626	4,969	4,002	12,640	8,971
2-4 family	3.8	3.7	3.2	7.5	6.9	518	468	428	1,052	896
5-or-more family	8.7	7.2	8.4	16.0	15.6	1,064	896	1,202	2,022	2,098
Publicly owned	3.7	6.7	0	6.0	6.7	448	546	0	733	546
North Central										
All new dwelling units..	**146.1**	**109.1**	**102.7**	**252.7**	**211.8**	**11,600**	**8,948**	**8,079**	**20,178**	**17,027**
Privately owned	145.6	107.6	100.9	249.3	208.5	11,563	8,808	7,931	19,915	16,739
1-family	133.2	93.5	91.4	227.7	184.9	9,875	6,999	6,789	17,079	13,788
2-4 family.....	6.6	5.4	5.2	11.0	10.6	707	663	590	1,207	1,253
5-or-more family	5.8	8.6	4.3	10.5	12.9	981	1,146	552	1,629	1,698
Publicly owned	.5	1.5	1.8	3.4	3.3	37	140	148	263	288
South										
All new dwelling units..	**177.9**	**195.6**	**197.7**	**350.5**	**393.3**	**18,538**	**20,624**	**20,110**	**36,492**	**40,734**
Privately owned	166.9	189.0	167.5	337.5	356.5	17,573	19,876	17,471	35,228	37,347
1-family	153.9	168.3	152.3	309.5	320.6	15,235	16,573	14,776	30,498	31,349
2-4 family.....	5.0	6.1	5.5	9.3	11.6	1,041	1,101	975	1,884	2,076
5-or-more family	8.0	14.6	9.8	18.6	24.4	1,297	2,202	1,720	2,846	3,922
Publicly owned	11.1	6.7	30.2	13.0	36.9	965	748	2,639	1,264	3,387
West										
All new dwelling units..	**167.8**	**178.7**	**164.5**	**337.1**	**343.2**	**17,167**	**18,135**	**16,955**	**34,491**	**35,090**
Privately owned.....	166.5	178.7	163.4	335.8	342.1	17,064	18,133	16,833	34,388	34,966
1-family	137.4	140.5	126.3	279.1	266.8	12,124	11,878	10,806	24,659	22,684
2-4 family.....	9.2	10.7	10.4	17.6	21.1	1,492	1,526	1,600	2,877	3,126
5-or-more family	19.9	27.5	26.7	39.1	54.2	3,448	4,729	4,427	6,852	9,156
Publicly owned	1.3	(2)	1.2	1.3	1.2	103	2	122	103	124

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.
[2] Less than $50,000.

Chart 7.

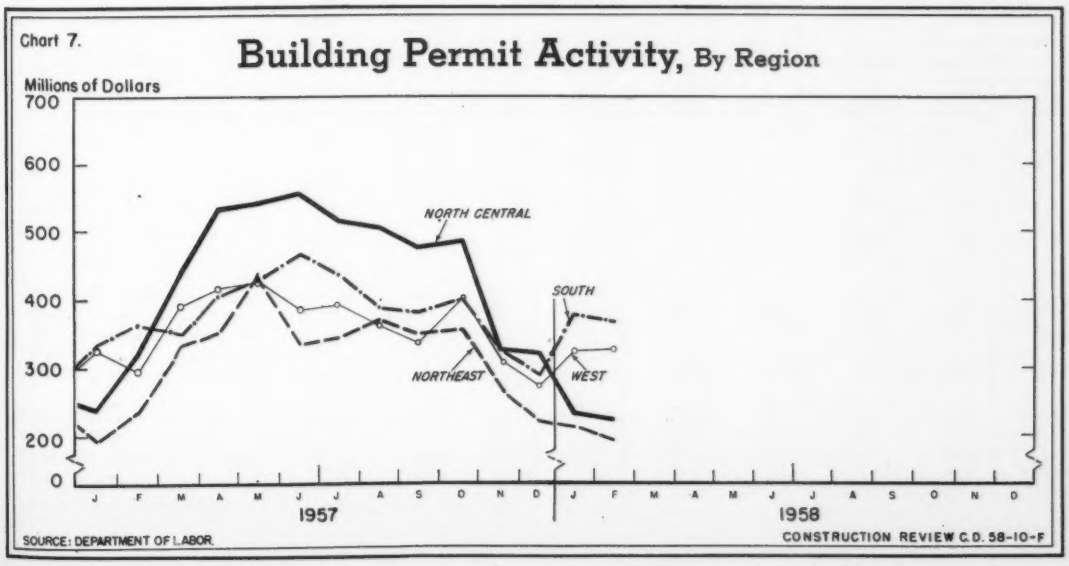


Table C-4a: Building Permit Activity: Metropolitan-Area Dwelling Units as Percent of U. S. Total, and Percent in and Outside the Central Cities, by Ownership, Type of Structure, and Region, 1956-57[1]

Ownership and type of structure	Number of new dwelling units, all places		Percent in metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas					
					Number of new dwelling units		Percent of dwelling units--			
							In central cities		Outside central cities	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	UNITED STATES									
All new dwelling units	**943,149**	**846,973**	**77**	**77**	**721,936**	**648,902**	**32**	**35**	**68**	**65**
Privately owned	925,164	820,278	77	77	708,762	630,802	30	34	70	66
1-family	811,855	668,801	75	74	608,576	495,426	26	28	74	72
2-4 family	44,682	49,468	83	83	37,240	40,875	49	48	51	52
5-or-more family	68,627	102,009	92	93	62,946	94,501	65	62	35	38
Publicly owned	17,985	26,695	73	68	13,174	18,100	90	70	10	30
	Northeast									
All new dwelling units	**198,459**	**162,304**	**86**	**87**	**171,018**	**140,471**	**27**	**29**	**73**	**71**
Privately owned	189,351	153,920	86	86	162,560	132,914	23	26	77	74
1-family	164,567	127,279	84	84	138,678	107,110	14	15	86	85
2-4 family	9,156	8,780	92	93	8,431	8,143	58	58	42	42
5-or-more family	15,628	17,861	99	99	15,451	17,661	80	80	20	20
Publicly owned	9,108	8,384	93	90	8,458	7,557	97	84	3	16
	North Central									
All new dwelling units	**251,526**	**207,163**	**79**	**79**	**199,055**	**163,706**	**28**	**30**	**72**	**70**
Privately owned	247,294	203,572	79	79	196,488	160,615	28	30	72	70
1-family	229,292	177,458	79	77	180,099	136,687	25	25	75	75
2-4 family	9,414	11,355	89	88	8,386	9,984	63	59	37	41
5-or-more family	8,588	14,759	93	94	8,003	13,944	60	62	40	38
Publicly owned	4,232	3,591	61	86	2,567	3,091	77	49	23	51
	South									
All new dwelling units	**249,557**	**243,768**	**63**	**65**	**158,341**	**157,327**	**44**	**49**	**56**	**51**
Privately owned	246,303	233,198	64	65	156,565	151,186	43	48	57	52
1-family	221,818	201,688	62	63	138,222	127,735	41	44	59	56
2-4 family	10,820	11,619	70	67	7,596	7,733	62	62	38	38
5-or-more family	13,665	19,891	79	79	10,747	15,718	61	70	39	30
Publicly owned	3,254	10,570	55	58	1,776	6,141	93	72	7	28
	West									
All new dwelling units	**243,607**	**233,738**	**79**	**80**	**193,522**	**187,398**	**29**	**33**	**71**	**67**
Privately owned	242,216	229,588	80	81	193,149	186,087	29	33	71	67
1-family	196,178	162,376	77	76	151,577	123,894	24	25	76	75
2-4 family	15,292	17,714	84	85	12,827	15,015	27	28	73	72
5-or-more family	30,746	49,498	93	95	28,745	47,178	59	53	41	47
Publicly owned	1,391	4,150	27	32	373	1,311	2	30	98	70

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

Table C-5: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Millions of dollars)

State	1957							1958	Percent change, Jan. 1957-58
	Jan.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
ALL STATES	1,111.7	1,693.4	1,626.1	1,551.7	1,642.7	1,230.6	1,097.2	1,143.6	+ 3
Metropolitan areas	865.4	1,302.5	1,261.8	1,202.5	1,278.2	957.8	860.2	910.8	+ 5
Nonmetropolitan areas	246.3	390.9	364.3	349.2	364.5	272.8	237.0	232.8	- 5
Alabama	14.3	18.7	13.8	14.1	13.0	15.6	16.5	15.3	+ 7
Arizona	26.8	19.3	20.1	19.4	17.6	15.1	13.0	13.2	-51
Arkansas	5.0	8.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.4	3.3	4.3	-14
California	230.1	273.4	250.7	229.5	287.6	216.1	195.1	247.2	+ 7
Colorado	19.7	25.3	18.1	21.2	24.0	17.6	16.0	13.9	-29
Connecticut	21.1	43.7	40.5	36.3	25.2	27.9	18.4	18.7	-11
Delaware	6.1	8.5	7.4	5.9	6.1	4.5	2.3	7.0	+15
District of Columbia	5.3	13.0	2.9	13.2	9.1	13.7	3.1	12.9	+143
Florida	70.3	88.9	81.4	74.5	77.7	73.4	77.0	70.9	+ 1
Georgia	20.2	21.9	18.9	24.4	22.9	15.3	17.1	28.3	+40
Idaho	2.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	4.7	2.5	1.8	1.3	-35
Illinois	61.5	109.0	103.9	105.7	108.9	73.6	93.8	55.7	- 9
Indiana	23.2	37.8	49.0	43.9	44.1	19.3	20.0	22.5	- 3
Iowa	4.3	18.2	14.7	17.1	16.6	12.5	7.9	5.2	+21
Kansas	5.8	15.8	17.9	12.6	10.8	7.1	10.9	11.5	+98
Kentucky	6.5	16.1	14.5	16.5	12.2	10.5	5.0	13.5	+108
Louisiana	19.3	23.2	20.9	20.1	23.0	16.8	19.6	32.3	+67
Maine	.6	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.3	.8	.7	+17
Maryland	27.3	40.7	32.5	29.9	55.3	33.4	24.0	27.2	(1)
Massachusetts	18.5	50.9	42.6	31.5	38.4	26.6	24.2	24.0	+30
Michigan	45.2	91.1	87.9	82.6	82.1	73.5	43.9	38.8	-14
Minnesota	10.4	42.1	35.2	40.1	35.2	27.0	18.1	10.1	- 3
Mississippi	2.5	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.8	4.5	3.0	2.2	-12
Missouri	16.7	35.0	29.4	27.7	33.5	15.5	29.0	17.8	+ 7
Montana	1.3	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	- 8
Nebraska	2.4	7.0	8.3	5.7	7.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	+29
Nevada	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.2	7.8	3.1	2.0	-44
New Hampshire	1.1	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	4.6	.6	-45
New Jersey	40.3	60.3	71.8	65.0	70.1	49.9	42.9	49.5	+23
New Mexico	9.0	6.7	5.5	7.6	6.1	8.9	6.3	7.0	-22
New York	73.3	101.2	114.1	147.4	139.5	108.8	90.1	79.9	+ 9
North Carolina	16.1	16.9	17.6	16.9	14.5	13.4	10.5	16.1	0
North Dakota	.3	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.3	1.5	.6	.3	0
Ohio	53.4	101.3	108.1	93.3	101.2	57.2	60.5	44.9	-16
Oklahoma	7.2	13.8	13.2	9.3	10.5	9.3	7.4	10.3	+43
Oregon	12.8	14.6	13.7	12.3	12.1	7.2	7.6	8.5	-34
Pennsylvania	39.9	75.8	93.0	53.4	66.8	51.1	36.1	37.1	- 7
Rhode Island	1.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	4.3	2.1	2.9	+81
South Carolina	4.9	7.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	2.7	3.7	5.1	+ 4
South Dakota	.9	4.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	2.4	1.4	.8	-11
Tennessee	8.9	16.9	15.8	14.2	14.5	12.4	8.8	13.6	+53
Texas	98.2	101.5	83.6	88.0	89.2	68.0	64.0	83.9	-15
Utah	4.3	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.6	5.9	6.9	6.4	+49
Vermont	.2	.6	.6	7.0	1.8	.9	.2	.2	0
Virginia	24.7	32.4	34.0	32.2	30.6	23.4	18.5	28.4	+15
Washington	22.2	31.8	31.3	26.4	29.1	24.3	17.9	22.5	+ 1
West Virginia	3.1	6.9	14.8	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.4	4.3	+39
Wisconsin	18.7	49.3	41.0	42.7	41.1	32.2	26.8	19.1	+ 2
Wyoming	.9	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	+44

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-6: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1957							1958	Percent change, Jan. 1957-58
	Jan.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
ALL STATES	**51,647**	**75,949**	**80,298**	**72,063**	**79,453**	**58,719**	**49,807**	**54,586**	**+ 6**
Metropolitan areas	**39,549**	**56,961**	**62,531**	**54,032**	**60,044**	**45,049**	**38,571**	**42,029**	**+ 6**
Nonmetropolitan areas	**12,098**	**18,988**	**17,767**	**18,031**	**19,409**	**13,670**	**11,236**	**12,557**	**+ 4**
Alabama	958	1,389	1,106	1,108	1,080	1,281	851	1,168	+22
Arizona	1,399	1,375	1,378	1,562	1,412	1,297	1,088	997	−29
Arkansas	260	299	298	384	349	265	194	307	+18
California	12,961	12,755	13,748	12,855	16,595	11,581	10,747	13,848	+ 7
Colorado	906	1,270	1,158	1,014	1,253	869	658	827	− 9
Connecticut	760	1,628	1,771	1,209	989	1,042	742	574	−24
Delaware	102	170	280	132	273	182	107	77	−25
District of Columbia	137	199	48	51	670	558	43	559	(1)
Florida	4,920	5,820	5,442	4,773	5,352	4,750	5,368	5,164	+ 5
Georgia	1,147	1,516	1,258	1,414	1,541	964	804	1,563	+36
Idaho	50	129	138	141	190	149	96	45	−10
Illinois	2,363	3,969	4,313	3,655	4,032	3,016	2,498	1,706	−28
Indiana	724	1,757	1,732	1,529	1,395	860	748	711	− 2
Iowa	191	602	629	476	591	431	359	233	+22
Kansas	321	557	631	545	569	497	441	395	+23
Kentucky	341	766	661	835	652	375	327	411	+21
Louisiana	812	1,050	884	997	1,052	873	904	1,284	+58
Maine	24	116	90	101	129	57	44	15	−38
Maryland	1,354	1,957	1,771	1,365	1,734	1,437	1,008	1,712	+26
Massachusetts	543	1,532	1,397	1,233	1,430	1,159	965	670	+23
Michigan	1,690	4,093	4,676	3,815	3,836	2,213	1,573	1,586	− 6
Minnesota	284	1,368	1,431	1,794	1,442	1,037	606	412	+45
Mississippi	163	296	249	168	296	304	132	163	0
Missouri	525	1,085	1,269	1,097	1,263	731	645	888	+69
Montana	55	99	111	130	137	104	74	77	+40
Nebraska	100	429	394	349	377	209	255	172	+72
Nevada	149	196	111	125	104	103	200	125	−16
New Hampshire	52	125	112	98	122	118	63	35	−33
New Jersey	1,883	2,982	3,166	3,210	3,122	2,245	1,692	1,856	− 1
New Mexico	412	508	392	547	360	506	400	383	− 7
New York	2,920	4,908	7,285	5,410	7,221	5,364	3,951	2,478	−15
North Carolina	707	722	812	893	765	611	499	576	−19
North Dakota	3	167	205	232	279	88	38	12	+300
Ohio	1,637	4,357	4,556	3,991	4,204	2,474	2,112	2,020	+23
Oklahoma	574	532	525	493	498	452	446	453	−21
Oregon	254	422	393	347	348	263	239	267	+ 5
Pennsylvania	1,531	2,356	3,849	2,547	2,351	1,765	1,092	1,138	−26
Rhode Island	66	224	195	266	306	216	148	101	+53
South Carolina	324	240	338	266	284	189	211	252	−22
South Dakota	32	94	125	175	153	66	73	58	+81
Tennessee	525	909	962	917	1,056	772	585	738	+41
Texas	4,254	4,838	4,217	4,478	4,210	3,170	3,604	4,651	+ 9
Utah	291	423	662	535	574	349	242	348	+20
Vermont	12	29	33	37	48	25	10	12	0
Virginia	1,263	1,871	2,103	1,678	1,609	1,317	942	1,346	+ 7
Washington	805	1,589	1,468	1,108	1,243	965	790	1,138	+41
West Virginia	113	274	273	218	185	137	137	200	+77
Wisconsin	708	1,872	1,533	1,675	1,703	1,192	979	755	+ 7
Wyoming	42	85	120	85	69	91	77	80	+90

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Percent increase exceeds 300.

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Millions of dollars)

Metropolitan area	1957							1958	Percent change, Jan. 1957-58
	Jan.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
Atlanta, Ga.	10.8	11.1	11.8	14.2	9.7	8.6	11.8	17.0	+57
Baltimore, Md.	14.5	18.3	14.7	11.4	37.8	16.0	9.3	15.8	+ 9
Birmingham, Ala.	6.2	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	6.1	7.4	+19
Boston, Mass.	10.8	27.7	23.7	17.0	21.3	14.9	13.5	17.1	+58
Buffalo, N. Y.	6.0	14.0	11.0	14.1	12.8	10.6	6.1	6.7	+12
Chicago, Ill.	63.7	95.1	102.5	94.5	102.9	66.2	88.5	54.2	−15
Cleveland, Ohio	12.0	31.4	34.8	26.9	32.4	17.4	17.2	14.1	+18
Columbus, Ohio	4.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	9.5	6.6	5.9	8.6	+91
Denver, Colo.	14.8	14.6	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.7	9.2	9.0	−39
Detroit, Mich.	29.2	55.0	54.9	54.3	47.7	51.2	26.8	24.8	−15
Indianapolis, Ind.	6.2	12.8	10.6	10.8	13.6	6.4	5.5	6.6	+ 6
Los Angeles, Calif.	109.7	117.2	118.5	104.7	130.1	96.9	86.4	126.2	+15
Miami, Fla.	22.5	26.4	25.8	19.2	21.5	18.2	20.9	17.8	−21
Milwaukee, Wis.	8.6	18.1	19.5	15.7	15.6	9.9	10.0	6.4	−26
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	79.2	94.7	125.7	158.0	151.7	113.5	96.1	85.1	+ 7
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	5.7	2.3	2.9	5.8	+53
Philadelphia, Pa.	25.8	42.5	62.5	32.8	36.6	32.7	26.6	28.9	+12
Phoenix, Ariz.	10.3	13.5	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	10.2	9.1	−12
Rochester, N. Y.	2.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	2.5	2.7	− 7
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.0	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.2	4.0	3.6	4.7	+57
San Diego, Calif.	22.0	16.7	20.0	16.5	26.7	18.4	18.2	24.7	+12
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	30.3	47.8	35.5	43.7	37.7	28.3	29.5	33.1	+ 9
Seattle, Wash.	12.3	17.9	15.4	12.8	14.3	12.1	8.6	13.4	+ 9
Washington, D. C.	16.5	36.2	27.7	33.0	27.7	31.6	18.0	31.1	+88

Source: Department of Labor.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1957							1958	Percent change, Jan. 1957-58
	Jan.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
Atlanta, Ga.	677	688	713	623	646	451	458	703	+ 4
Baltimore, Md.	829	781	837	489	672	783	551	1,129	+36
Birmingham, Ala.	347	504	382	410	390	289	277	477	+37
Boston, Mass.	258	768	669	507	669	518	501	334	+29
Buffalo, N. Y.	302	768	643	640	684	318	395	246	−19
Chicago, Ill.	2,161	3,374	3,752	3,082	3,526	2,616	2,287	1,475	−32
Cleveland, Ohio	355	1,109	1,388	1,094	970	673	745	434	+22
Columbus, Ohio	244	670	437	491	475	407	252	601	+146
Denver, Colo.	638	807	789	605	836	571	421	604	− 5
Detroit, Mich.	945	2,452	2,536	2,438	2,121	1,404	943	1,004	+ 6
Indianapolis, Ind.	196	559	542	443	478	249	250	311	+59
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,517	5,436	6,589	5,848	7,020	5,293	4,779	6,665	+ 2
Miami, Fla.	1,419	1,873	1,188	1,127	1,255	1,260	1,596	1,297	− 9
Milwaukee, Wis.	431	850	590	709	644	567	489	377	−13
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	3,240	4,966	7,494	5,749	7,475	5,736	4,123	2,998	− 7
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	131	296	426	155	425	115	242	122	− 7
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,254	1,503	3,392	2,018	1,798	1,183	959	880	−30
Phoenix, Ariz.	992	1,104	1,126	1,243	1,132	1,036	865	759	−23
Rochester, N. Y.	144	267	258	211	214	197	113	118	−18
Salt Lake City, Utah	203	240	367	312	288	206	136	229	+13
San Diego, Calif.	1,119	1,094	1,323	1,263	2,080	952	1,342	1,876	+68
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1,201	1,868	1,719	1,504	1,677	1,681	1,234	1,393	+16
Seattle, Wash.	543	976	858	554	739	617	453	686	+26
Washington, D. C.	715	1,455	1,332	877	1,720	1,231	488	1,580	+121

Source: Department of Labor.

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Type of Building Construction

January 1958 *(Thousands of dollars)*

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction[1]	16,992	15,766	7,355	17,074	6,660	54,175	14,135	8,631
New dwelling units[2]	6,487	10,305	3,582	4,184	2,384	20,354	6,794	6,059
New nonresidential building	8,099	3,801	2,927	10,863	3,007	25,935	5,488	2,138
Commercial buildings	2,207	471	223	7,683	514	3,921	2,763	822
Amusement buildings	3	65	0	21	300	19	35	0
Commercial garages	2	0	0	11	5	0	10	5
Gasoline and service stations	142	38	40	69	29	500	50	20
Office buildings	425	61	0	7,377	27	848	1,173	741
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	1,635	307	183	205	154	2,554	1,495	57
Community buildings	4,643	2,179	2,485	2,356	1,687	10,758	2,343	0
Educational buildings	4,188	2,179	1,939	2,141	1,671	5,572	0	0
Institutional buildings	150	0	503	0	16	3,955	950	0
Religious buildings	305	0	43	215	0	1,231	1,393	0
Garages, private residential	22	35	23	43	31	335	108	56
Industrial buildings	323	450	44	738	515	5,772	256	1,257
Public utilities buildings	825	29	140	0	60	4,882	0	0
All other nonresidential buildings	79	637	12	43	200	266	19	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	814	1,635	847	2,020	656	7,756	1,663	435

	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
All building construction[1]	8,991	24,808	6,645	126,233	17,786	6,368	85,088	5,751
New dwelling units[2]	5,515	12,908	2,687	64,574	11,565	4,733	34,638	1,590
New nonresidential building	2,469	8,214	2,854	41,643	3,612	1,005	39,134	3,795
Commercial buildings	564	2,208	2,215	12,783	1,050	242	11,459	2,992
Amusement buildings	30	727	0	855	122	0	197	6
Commercial garages	48	0	130	108	0	2	40	0
Gasoline and service stations	157	376	113	396	154	45	567	7
Office buildings	113	177	1,613	3,873	361	100	8,975	93
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	216	927	360	7,551	413	95	1,681	2,885
Community buildings	842	4,305	405	14,165	1,040	699	12,272	630
Educational buildings	790	3,170	0	8,728	946	421	9,524	630
Institutional buildings	40	47	0	3,381	0	150	1,640	0
Religious buildings	12	1,089	405	2,057	94	128	1,108	0
Garages, private residential	74	144	50	501	93	50	442	37
Industrial buildings	962	1,291	60	4,757	663	14	12,498	136
Public utilities buildings	0	6	74	6,171	395	0	165	0
All other nonresidential buildings	27	260	50	3,266	370	0	2,299	0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	908	3,686	1,024	16,900	2,608	631	10,684	360

	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction[1]	28,883	9,109	2,663	4,749	24,672	33,107	13,418	31,137
New dwelling units[2]	9,557	6,209	1,616	3,049	18,511	14,331	7,523	16,717
New nonresidential building	15,116	2,392	815	1,115	4,328	13,591	4,325	9,246
Commercial buildings	3,141	1,457	100	793	1,296	3,694	475	4,479
Amusement buildings	278	263	0	0	0	0	125	0
Commercial garages	15	18	0	0	61	463	0	1,222
Gasoline and service stations	271	115	0	75	30	175	70	188
Office buildings	1,178	837	0	652	240	1,167	10	1,093
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	1,399	225	100	66	965	1,889	270	1,977
Community buildings	4,971	582	265	200	1,438	7,261	2,588	1,679
Educational buildings	3,315	264	113	0	1,044	4,043	2,518	903
Institutional buildings	782	292	152	0	0	2,703	0	0
Religious buildings	873	26	0	200	394	515	70	777
Garages, private residential	110	15	25	11	564	116	46	26
Industrial buildings	694	150	408	65	391	985	1,091	0
Public utilities buildings	50	103	10	0	90	195	30	127
All other nonresidential buildings	6,150	85	7	45	548	1,340	95	2,934
Additions, alterations, and repairs	3,209	503	232	585	1,775	5,018	1,501	5,068

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Table C-9a: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Percent in Central City of Each Area, by Type of Building Construction, 1956-57

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in thousands of dollars)*							
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Atlanta, Ga.		Baltimore, Md.		Birmingham, Ala.		Boston, Mass.	
All building construction[1]	**141,852**	**143,567**	**226,196**	**238,942**	**70,860**	**68,254**	**250,952**	**244,489**
New dwelling units[2]	86,301	72,166	125,149	133,714	33,944	36,213	112,435	89,748
New nonresidential building	41,589	56,505	83,555	84,640	25,108	20,827	105,819	116,349
Commercial buildings	18,030	21,641	16,976	43,035	12,298	8,375	30,110	35,396
Amusement buildings	607	1,049	1,055	2,673	117	917	2,698	2,164
Commercial garages	613	552	1,321	136	13	11	4,006	2,394
Gasoline and service stations	1,478	1,549	2,077	1,650	1,026	691	1,172	1,327
Office buildings	3,587	5,847	6,128	24,413	3,705	3,147	9,397	11,176
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	11,745	12,645	6,395	14,163	7,437	3,607	12,838	18,335
Community buildings	7,403	23,893	39,461	28,163	9,618	6,293	41,316	47,757
Educational buildings	3,162	13,165	19,653	19,393	6,197	3,916	26,011	37,211
Institutional buildings	700	5,534	15,896	2,784	556	16	8,517	4,797
Religious buildings	3,542	5,194	3,912	5,986	2,865	2,360	6,788	5,748
Garages, private residential	277	220	827	794	254	354	1,742	1,611
Industrial buildings	12,307	7,083	16,957	6,804	1,767	3,628	22,410	24,243
Public utilities buildings	2,001	2,798	6,591	1,812	216	1,760	6,880	4,364
All other nonresidential buildings	1,571	870	2,742	4,032	955	418	3,361	2,979
Additions, alterations, and repairs	13,771	14,135	17,387	19,953	11,644	11,198	32,651	36,029
	Buffalo, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Cleveland, Ohio		Columbus, Ohio	
All building construction[1]	**167,625**	**151,260**	**1,190,814**	**1,137,661**	**380,867**	**332,616**	**134,648**	**125,469**
New dwelling units[2]	103,361	76,707	733,514	585,614	193,016	185,583	92,195	75,835
New nonresidential building	52,068	62,125	369,516	458,206	158,118	119,643	30,519	33,455
Commercial buildings	13,178	13,980	92,146	118,290	57,403	37,431	16,757	7,472
Amusement buildings	1,064	1,953	5,918	5,620	4,991	4,039	500	423
Commercial garages	276	230	1,426	831	783	1,086	573	290
Gasoline and service stations	1,638	1,334	6,645	7,886	2,345	2,341	1,049	1,299
Office buildings	3,460	5,115	31,144	63,004	22,198	10,309	7,315	2,509
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	6,739	5,347	47,013	40,949	27,086	19,656	7,319	2,951
Community buildings	11,504	19,551	112,905	134,700	27,859	37,836	5,918	9,099
Educational buildings	7,180	12,324	72,336	64,459	16,888	18,591	4,310	4,832
Institutional buildings	1,631	3,148	11,688	45,805	7,178	11,260	0	1,730
Religious buildings	2,693	4,079	28,881	24,436	3,792	7,985	1,608	2,537
Garages, private residential	3,565	3,818	24,201	24,014	6,383	7,144	2,006	2,088
Industrial buildings	11,869	11,450	102,580	134,547	46,553	25,563	3,036	8,599
Public utilities buildings	2,628	2,684	24,145	30,430	11,466	7,340	91	2,845
All other nonresidential buildings	9,325	10,642	13,539	16,225	8,454	4,329	2,711	3,353
Additions, alterations, and repairs	10,399	10,985	79,890	86,839	26,429	23,976	11,880	15,832
	Denver, Colo.		Detroit, Mich.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Los Angeles, Calif.	
All building construction[1]	**158,415**	**149,902**	**691,901**	**595,320**	**127,858**	**115,902**	**1,579,583**	**1,427,829**
New dwelling units[2]	86,942	79,881	391,571	306,716	65,519	55,279	915,214	812,417
New nonresidential building	54,548	49,839	232,793	231,218	53,897	51,862	498,003	440,913
Commercial buildings	20,611	15,461	63,820	72,751	19,956	22,740	168,802	172,064
Amusement buildings	378	979	4,521	16,599	832	647	11,243	9,162
Commercial garages	584	963	1,943	1,400	127	681	2,812	5,194
Gasoline and service stations	1,287	1,740	6,182	4,300	1,668	1,907	4,361	4,860
Office buildings	8,313	4,816	19,188	25,908	3,775	7,119	67,467	64,424
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	10,049	6,964	31,986	24,544	13,554	12,387	82,919	88,425
Community buildings	10,437	17,820	62,873	70,431	10,039	10,594	117,717	107,086
Educational buildings	6,748	15,072	48,164	44,897	4,469	4,085	79,560	71,193
Institutional buildings	798	634	5,666	11,194	3,000	3,040	21,641	18,731
Religious buildings	2,891	2,114	9,043	14,340	2,570	3,470	16,516	17,161
Garages, private residential	2,276	1,865	21,785	22,664	1,358	1,706	10,304	8,841
Industrial buildings	16,421	10,966	71,725	37,953	19,834	13,495	133,050	75,786
Public utilities buildings	1,517	2,089	3,377	21,311	2,110	2,298	16,831	23,925
All other nonresidential buildings	3,286	1,638	9,213	6,108	601	1,030	51,298	53,211
Additions, alterations, and repairs	16,326	16,712	63,720	55,426	8,312	8,361	161,307	165,816

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-9a: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Percent in Central City of Each Area, by Type of Building Construction, 1956-57--Continued

Type of building construction	Valuation (in thousands of dollars)							
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Miami, Fla.		Milwaukee, Wis.		New York-Northeastern N. Jersey		Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	
All building construction[1]	**266,043**	**293,403**	**181,393**	**187,830**	**1,547,551**	**1,501,750**	**80,887**	**67,086**
New dwelling units[2]	152,885	160,413	105,137	96,072	873,223	755,988	37,104	28,393
New nonresidential building	70,618	78,586	60,811	75,734	544,043	602,464	37,088	31,866
Commercial buildings	29,700	34,357	11,085	37,006	229,460	319,063	13,326	4,691
Amusement buildings	3,968	3,489	1,377	949	5,222	8,849	198	372
Commercial garages	876	121	1,153	1,696	4,921	3,525	60	38
Gasoline and service stations	2,437	2,461	1,047	973	7,728	7,392	664	746
Office buildings	6,520	16,654	3,848	10,709	148,566	232,934	625	789
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	15,900	11,632	3,660	22,678	63,023	66,364	11,779	2,746
Community buildings	14,829	23,033	28,334	22,726	179,120	181,688	12,700	19,048
Educational buildings	11,802	15,284	18,062	13,669	107,509	115,149	5,120	2,599
Institutional buildings	1,108	6,213	4,378	2,499	45,615	40,844	6,015	14,319
Religious buildings	1,918	1,535	5,894	6,559	25,996	25,696	1,565	2,130
Garages, private residential	900	915	4,525	4,417	10,774	11,833	649	580
Industrial buildings	6,145	12,723	13,152	9,847	83,282	61,998	1,285	887
Public utilities buildings	13,620	3,750	1,813	647	17,693	8,917	1,028	328
All other nonresidential buildings	5,423	3,807	1,902	1,091	23,714	18,965	8,100	6,331
Additions, alterations, and repairs	32,142	36,240	15,111	15,904	122,902	139,520	6,173	5,864
	Philadelphia, Pa.		Phoenix, Ariz.		Rochester, N. Y.		Salt Lake City, Utah	
All building construction[1]	**513,407**	**461,625**	**125,198**	**145,437**	**69,720**	**69,096**	**69,474**	**58,760**
New dwelling units[2]	265,586	241,986	67,235	99,968	41,266	35,787	43,115	37,593
New nonresidential building	188,835	156,885	43,352	36,459	22,099	26,701	19,544	15,670
Commercial buildings	64,695	40,833	18,141	12,141	5,109	6,166	8,956	7,236
Amusement buildings	2,573	2,115	568	748	545	1,189	175	448
Commercial garages	3,889	1,289	206	709	262	848	749	40
Gasoline and service stations	4,100	4,323	1,182	1,059	770	534	1,001	757
Office buildings	22,799	15,441	5,862	5,622	1,607	1,071	4,540	3,919
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	31,334	17,666	10,322	4,002	1,925	2,524	2,491	2,072
Community buildings	70,766	58,912	15,026	12,194	7,288	16,698	3,502	3,579
Educational buildings	48,868	41,230	11,122	7,254	4,076	15,172	1,424	1,482
Institutional buildings	7,024	7,978	1,827	2,404	306	0	261	270
Religious buildings	14,874	9,705	2,077	2,537	2,906	1,526	1,817	1,827
Garages, private residential	4,895	3,759	223	129	1,251	1,464	816	904
Industrial buildings	33,961	23,426	7,262	6,318	6,951	1,254	2,765	2,415
Public utilities buildings	3,874	18,608	347	1,668	685	677	1,478	201
All other nonresidential buildings	10,643	11,346	2,354	4,009	815	441	2,027	1,335
Additions, alterations, and repairs	57,800	61,299	7,499	8,547	6,349	6,080	5,705	4,311
	San Diego, Calif.		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.		Seattle, Wash.		Washington, D. C.	
All building construction[1]	**200,864**	**239,871**	**464,944**	**434,456**	**174,254**	**162,299**	**322,293**	**363,794**
New dwelling units[2]	131,183	158,764	236,856	199,606	84,115	89,384	185,805	161,515
New nonresidential building	53,381	64,747	165,377	167,237	71,034	52,250	104,155	158,071
Commercial buildings	11,424	13,922	59,576	66,224	10,633	11,152	37,297	82,266
Amusement buildings	508	2,703	10,087	2,866	1,265	1,193	1,074	1,223
Commercial garages	271	161	2,053	2,985	381	147	680	536
Gasoline and service stations	348	529	2,161	2,205	1,414	1,411	1,557	2,024
Office buildings	5,100	4,579	14,246	33,163	4,825	3,048	18,939	63,383
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	5,197	5,950	31,029	25,005	2,748	5,354	15,047	15,100
Community buildings	15,516	15,247	42,212	38,493	28,236	22,768	51,939	48,392
Educational buildings	11,802	9,871	28,107	26,664	14,970	15,337	31,215	32,835
Institutional buildings	488	2,075	4,801	1,842	9,859	3,123	12,732	6,570
Religious buildings	3,227	3,301	9,303	9,988	3,408	4,307	7,992	8,986
Garages, private residential	2,721	2,532	2,044	1,712	874	859	545	643
Industrial buildings	12,748	20,204	37,291	29,867	25,154	8,838	3,416	12,387
Public utilities buildings	1,494	1,771	3,770	13,091	4,012	6,027	4,654	6,106
All other nonresidential buildings	9,479	11,070	20,484	17,850	2,126	2,606	6,304	8,277
Additions, alterations, and repairs	15,692	15,316	58,951	66,230	17,282	18,484	30,690	41,454

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-9a: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Percent in Central City of Each Area, by Type of Building Construction, 1956-57--Continued

Type of building construction	Percent of valuation in central city of area															
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Atlanta, Ga.		Baltimore, Md.		Birmingham, Ala.		Boston, Mass.		Buffalo, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Cleveland, Ohio		Columbus, Ohio	
All building construction[1]	41	41	29	36	51	53	19	18	23	14	25	28	24	24	45	57
New dwelling units[2]	26	28	14	22	33	33	5	4	18	7	17	18	8	11	38	50
New nonresidential building	61	50	43	52	61	73	29	22	31	19	36	37	40	39	55	62
Commercial buildings	72	74	37	68	75	77	28	37	32	36	44	58	45	37	65	66
Amusement buildings	54	48	42	29	88	90	9	47	38	3	25	28	73	47	75	8
Commercial garages	93	76	89	17	74	65	87	62	65	25	45	30	31	85	94	90
Gasoline and service stations	42	55	28	31	58	60	27	23	26	23	45	32	35	28	37	45
Office buildings	89	81	30	96	81	84	13	68	67	61	66	80	70	57	88	75
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	70	76	34	33	74	71	24	14	13	27	31	33	21	22	42	73
Community buildings	55	27	57	37	42	67	26	16	39	24	39	39	33	43	46	66
Educational buildings	63	26	34	41	24	73	18	17	48	25	32	32	18	33	44	87
Institutional buildings	27	5	97	7	100	0	48	21	18	6	69	46	71	77	(3)	75
Religious buildings	53	50	13	39	68	58	31	12	25	33	42	42	26	21	53	20
Garages, private residential	39	43	14	10	83	77	3	6	10	11	19	22	21	17	56	56
Industrial buildings	43	45	37	19	67	63	35	15	42	13	28	18	37	44	54	67
Public utilities buildings	84	65	5	20	37	99	42	2	54	3	50	64	47	43	75	95
All other nonresidential buildings	79	55	22	66	73	51	22	36	6	2	29	11	41	31	10	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	77	64	64	64	83	80	34	36	38	35	41	48	57	52	72	82
	Denver, Colo.		Detroit, Mich.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Los Angeles, Calif.		Miami, Fla.		Milwaukee, Wis.		New York-Northeastern New Jersey		Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	
All building construction[1]	46	39	16	21	36	39	31	36	19	20	56	53	35	42	40	50
New dwelling units[2]	33	27	8	8	28	20	29	34	12	15	49	54	24	29	24	14
New nonresidential building	57	41	20	33	41	53	28	33	23	25	66	48	52	59	49	79
Commercial buildings	76	63	27	57	47	64	45	33	36	49	74	33	62	72	33	68
Amusement buildings	13	32	76	83	20	46	15	12	19	38	80	26	25	17	42	100
Commercial garages	61	98	79	93	91	100	32	48	99	26	92	96	38	60	100	100
Gasoline and service stations	30	35	27	27	51	34	32	24	26	24	39	50	26	24	59	29
Office buildings	91	83	23	73	28	81	62	46	66	70	84	83	83	89	98	98
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	73	56	18	25	53	58	37	24	26	27	66	4	22	24	27	66
Community buildings	68	36	16	21	59	59	17	38	11	55	67	68	64	64	82	84
Educational buildings	63	38	10	6	46	45	15	49	5	5	71	64	62	71	70	30
Institutional buildings	75	75	41	71	100	100	13	10	47	(4)	47	84	85	63	100	100
Religious buildings	78	14	37	30	35	39	30	22	26	27	70	70	38	36	49	40
Garages, private residential	44	43	23	23	55	54	55	63	12	9	62	63	5	5	53	53
Industrial buildings	31	25	14	12	18	40	11	11	6	2	66	54	17	12	79	58
Public utilities buildings	26	0	35	35	98	2	16	55	18	23	39	38	31	9	69	74
All other nonresidential buildings	67	48	29	39	86	55	42	42	21	13	36	48	13	19	18	78
Additions, alterations, and repairs	78	75	51	46	69	71	46	49	35	36	71	72	37	37	85	82
	Philadelphia, Pa.		Phoenix, Ariz.		Rochester, N. Y.		Salt Lake City, Utah		San Diego, Calif.		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.		Seattle, Wash.		Washington, D. C.	
All building construction[1]	23	22	28	20	22	30	40	34	53	55	24	27	46	46	21	37
New dwelling units[2]	17	19	17	11	6	8	22	19	51	56	13	16	37	38	12	16
New nonresidential building	27	20	43	36	38	51	63	55	58	51	32	29	50	50	26	52
Commercial buildings	27	38	53	49	47	39	62	66	62	48	42	41	61	49	24	68
Amusement buildings	0	0	33	3	29	14	93	56	57	67	87	54	36	48	6	6
Commercial garages	45	68	63	75	51	99	73	100	25	27	65	88	80	51	73	79
Gasoline and service stations	21	22	32	40	37	26	44	57	28	39	23	29	42	42	21	12
Office buildings	43	54	62	69	93	70	93	95	70	54	51	50	82	75	32	83
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	16	30	51	26	18	21	8	17	59	35	24	22	43	36	13	16
Community buildings	26	16	44	22	18	59	34	14	66	32	33	16	68	34	32	24
Educational buildings	19	19	37	6	12	62	25	0	70	16	19	15	57	18	17	32
Institutional buildings	97	8	93	74	100	(3)	100	74	43	59	74	9	92	93	68	0
Religious buildings	17	10	41	19	18	29	31	16	55	61	52	19	51	47	34	11
Garages, private residential	6	6	33	42	22	21	41	39	23	20	12	16	47	45	12	13
Industrial buildings	24	10	19	40	53	47	79	93	68	84	12	23	21	75	19	65
Public utilities buildings	5	0	14	56	66	44	91	76	11	57	20	24	79	78	10	86
All other nonresidential buildings	51	32	44	22	27	34	87	40	42	29	44	28	30	44	8	13
Additions, alterations, and repairs	43	39	47	47	68	65	82	76	60	61	47	53	71	68	55	58

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.
[3] No buildings of this type reported for year shown. [4] Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Part D--Contracts

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction[1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 2 months 1957-58
	1957					1958		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1957	1958	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	768.1	740.8	890.2	869.0	707.8	684.5	818.1	1,691.4	1,502.6	-11
FEDERALLY OWNED*	217.3	58.5	140.0	123.8	47.3	108.2	117.4	427.5	225.6	-47
Residential buildings	19.3	3.5	56.5	.2	3.2	47.2	51.5	49.5	98.7	+99
Nonresidential buildings	67.3	17.7	45.8	39.5	20.1	31.9	20.1	154.4	52.0	-66
Educational	1.5	.2	.3	2.0	.4	.7	3.2	22.0	3.9	-82
Hospital and institutional	2.0	.7	3.7	20.0	.2	.7	.3	18.1	1.0	-94
Administrative and service	1.5	1.8	23.7	2.9	9.9	10.3	6.4	6.0	16.7	+178
Other nonresidential buildings	62.3	15.0	18.1	14.6	9.6	20.2	10.2	108.3	30.4	-72
Airfield buildings	9.3	2.3	3.9	.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	14.9	3.6	-76
Troop housing	16.4	1.1	(2)	1.0	.4	(2)	.5	22.0	.5	-98
Warehouses	5.8	.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	.8	1.0	9.3	1.8	-81
All other	30.8	11.3	14.2	13.0	8.0	17.6	6.9	62.1	24.5	-61
Airfields[3]	27.0	3.7	3.5	.3	1.2	8.3	17.5	34.9	25.8	-26
Conservation and development	49.7	14.8	22.7	21.2	12.0	8.0	12.7	102.5	20.7	-80
Highways	3.4	9.1	7.6	2.2	3.7	4.8	5.4	12.7	10.2	-20
Electric power	25.6	.9	.8	59.7	3.7	1.5	3.7	33.5	5.2	-84
All other federally owned	25.0	8.8	3.1	.7	3.4	6.5	6.5	40.0	13.0	-68
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	550.8	682.3	750.2	745.2	660.5	576.3	700.7	1,263.9	1,277.0	+1
Residential buildings	31.4	20.4	55.2	23.3	20.2	21.8	30.7	53.2	52.5	-1
Nonresidential buildings	256.1	278.1	303.5	267.7	238.7	239.5	279.2	508.9	518.7	+2
Educational	175.9	201.0	215.4	207.4	163.7	169.5	188.3	360.8	357.8	-1
Hospital and institutional	27.4	15.5	41.6	15.8	19.8	15.0	17.9	40.0	32.9	-18
Administrative and service	29.2	31.7	19.7	24.6	18.8	30.7	48.4	52.5	79.1	+51
Other nonresidential buildings	23.6	29.9	26.8	19.9	36.4	24.3	24.6	55.6	48.9	-12
Highways	186.2	272.3	248.0	334.6	272.1	207.2	213.2	503.3	420.4	-16
Sewer and water systems	55.4	69.8	77.0	93.4	94.5	75.2	56.9	124.3	132.1	+6
Sewer	16.6	47.8	42.7	44.4	65.1	55.8	37.9	53.9	93.7	+74
Water	38.8	22.0	34.3	49.0	29.4	19.4	19.0	70.4	38.4	-45
Public service enterprises	11.7	26.6	48.2	15.0	19.4	16.0	108.2	44.8	124.2	+177
Electric power	8.2	10.1	24.3	5.3	9.4	7.0	102.9	25.3	109.9	(4)
Other	3.5	16.5	23.9	9.7	10.0	9.0	5.3	19.5	14.3	-27
Conservation and development	5.1	7.8	8.4	6.9	11.2	10.8	7.5	17.1	18.3	+7
All other State and locally owned	4.9	7.3	9.9	4.3	4.4	5.8	5.0	12.3	10.8	-12

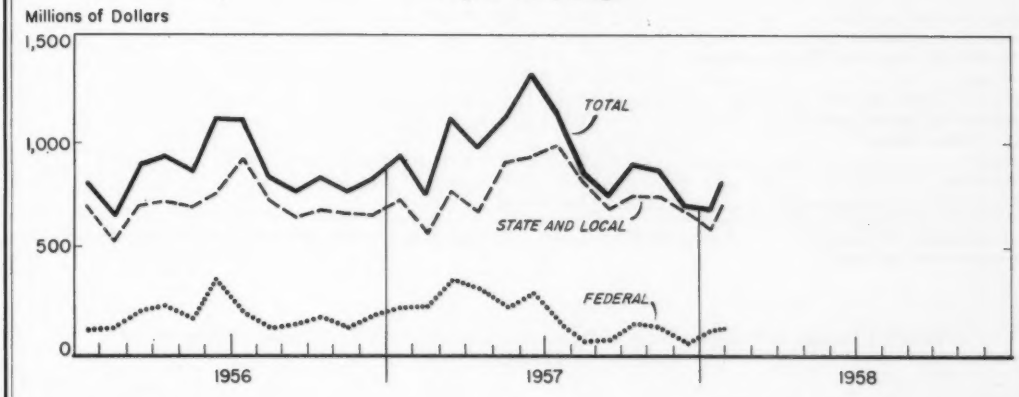
Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs. [1] Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Less than $50,000. [3] Includes missile launching facilities. [4] Percent increase exceeds 300.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility[1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 2 months 1957-58
	1957					1958		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1957	1958	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	189.6	281.4	255.6	336.8	275.8	212.0	218.6	516.0	430.6	-17
FEDERALLY OWNED	3.4	9.1	7.6	2.2	3.7	4.8	5.4	12.7	10.2	-20
STATE OWNED	167.5	223.3	211.9	266.2	253.4	183.7	198.9	459.6	382.6	-17
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	130.7	167.3	173.6	231.0	205.7	166.3	174.9	336.5	341.2	+1
Federal funds	83.7	110.9	123.0	174.6	153.5	116.0	125.3	219.5	241.3	+10
Independent State projects:										
Total value	36.8	56.0	38.3	35.2	47.7	17.4	24.0	123.1	41.4	-66
Toll facilities	3.1	.3	.6	14.2	21.3	.2	.1	44.7	.3	-99
LOCALLY OWNED[2]	18.7	49.0	36.1	68.4	18.7	23.5	14.3	43.7	37.8	-14

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Chart 8. **Contracts Awarded for Public Construction, By Ownership**



SOURCE: DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 58-10-6

Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change
	Mar. 1958	12 months ending--		12 months ending in March, 1957-58
		Mar. 1958	Mar. 1957	
TOTAL	**2,721**	**31,356**	**31,929**	**- 2**
Building construction	2,038	23,740	24,157	- 2
Residential	1,071	12,808	12,720	+ 1
Nonresidential	967	10,932	11,433	- 4
Engineering	684	7,616	7,777	- 2
Public works	501	5,440	5,377	+ 1
Utilities	183	2,176	2,400	- 9

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change
	Apr. 1958	12 months ending--		12 months ending in April, 1957-58
		Apr. 1958	Apr. 1957	
TOTAL	**1,583**	**17,373**	**20,118**	**-14**
Privately owned	**813**	**8,071**	**11,359**	**-29**
Publicly owned	**770**	**9,302**	**8,759**	**+ 6**
Private industrial buildings	110	2,586	4,543	-43
Buildings, except private industrial	888	8,113	8,709	- 7
Highways and bridges	315	3,620	3,327	+ 9
Sewer systems	35	600	501	+20
Water systems	29	351	360	- 3
Unclassified and all other	207	2,106	2,678	-21

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways--$44,000; other public works--$73,000; industrial buildings--$93,000; other buildings--$344,000.

Part E--Costs

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, Mar. 1957-58
	1957	1958					1955	1956	1957	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
American Appraisal Company	143.	143	143	143	143	143	128	133	139	+ 3
Associated General Contractors	152	152	152	152	152	152	134	140	146	+ 4
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	132. 2	132. 2	132. 2	132. 4	131. 8	131. 4	121. 9	128. 0	130. 7	+ 1
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	142. 3	142. 2	142. 3	142. 4	142. 2	141. 7	128. 2	134. 8	139. 5	+ 2
Commercial and factory buildings	145. 1	145. 1	145. 2	145. 4	145. 2	144. 9	129. 2	136. 4	141. 7	+ 2
Engineering News-Record										
Building	153. 6	153. 6	153. 5	153. 6	153. 3	153. 4	136. 6	143. 6	149. 0	+ 3
Construction	163. 7	163. 8	163. 9	165. 1	165. 2	165. 3	143. 4	151. 1	157. 4	+ 5
Department of Commerce composite [1]	138	138	138	138	137	137	123	129	135	+ 1

Source: Department of Commerce. [1] A composite of cost indexes representative of the major types of construction, weighted by the current relative importance of each type.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	1957		1958				1955	1956	1957	Percent change, Apr. 1957-58
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	
ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	**130. 1**	**130. 1**	**130. 3**	**130. 1**	**129. 4**	**129. 3**	**123. 4**	**131. 3**	**130. 7**	**- 1**
Lumber and wood products:										
Softwoods:										
Douglas fir	112. 0	110. 0	110. 3	110. 4	109. 4	110. 5	128. 5	136. 0	119. 8	- 8
Southern pine	113. 9	113. 7	113. 4	113. 0	112. 2	111. 9	113. 9	120. 6	115. 1	- 3
Other softwoods	130. 5	130. 2	129. 9	129. 2	129. 6	128. 7	136. 8	140. 8	134. 0	- 4
Hardwoods used in construction	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Millwork	128. 0	127. 7	127. 7	127. 6	127. 6	127. 6	129. 3	128. 9	128. 3	- 1
Plywood	96. 4	95. 6	95. 6	93. 6	92. 9	94. 4	104. 8	106. 9	96. 7	+ 2
Softwood	90. 6	89. 1	89. 1	85. 3	83. 9	86. 6	110. 5	111. 4	92. 1	- 6
Hardwood	104. 3	104. 3	104. 3	104. 3	104. 3	104. 5	100. 9	104. 4	103. 4	+ 1
Building paper and board	**141. 7**	**141. 7**	**141. 7**	**141. 7**	**142. 5**	**144. 1**	**129. 7**	**138. 1**	**141. 7**	**+ 2**
Insulation board	(1)	(1)	141. 7	141. 7	142. 9	145. 3	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Hardboard *(Jan. 1958=100)*	(1)	(1)	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Prepared paint	128. 1	128. 4	128. 4	128. 4	128. 4	128. 4	114. 8	119. 1	124. 1	+ 4
Metals and metal products:										
Finished mill and foundry products:										
Structural steel shapes	192. 3	192. 3	192. 3	192. 3	192. 3	192. 3	146. 2	157. 5	183. 4	+ 5
Reinforcing bars	189. 6	189. 6	189. 6	189. 6	187. 3	187. 3	153. 4	164. 3	178. 9	+ 5
Galvanized sheets, carbon	153. 1	153. 1	153. 1	153. 6	154. 0	154. 0	134. 4	144. 7	153. 1	+ 1
Black steel pipe, carbon	190. 3	190. 3	190. 3	190. 3	190. 3	190. 3	144. 0	163. 2	181. 4	+ 5
Wire nails, 8d common	182. 2	182. 2	182. 2	182. 2	182. 2	182. 2	144. 5	159. 4	173. 6	+ 5
Copper water tubing	146. 6	146. 6	141. 7	141. 7	141. 7	141. 7	151. 2	188. 5	154. 6	- 8
Building wire	113. 5	114. 6	120. 3	120. 3	116. 0	92. 5	115. 7	164. 8	139. 7	-34
Nonmetallic sheathed cable	75. 1	78. 2	78. 2	78. 2	74. 4	66. 3	96. 8	117. 9	90. 7	-27
Builders' hardware:										
Cabinet hinge	137. 2	137. 2	137. 2	137. 2	137. 2	137. 2	124. 8	139. 1	137. 2	(2)
Door lock sets	149. 4	149. 4	149. 4	149. 4	149. 4	149. 4	128. 0	136. 5	146. 0	+ 2
Butts	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	168. 4	(2)
Fabricated metal products used in construction:										
Plumbing equipment [3]	128. 5	128. 5	127. 3	125. 9	124. 8	123. 6	123. 3	133. 9	131. 6	- 6
Enameled iron fixtures	125. 8	125. 8	123. 1	118. 7	117. 1	114. 3	129. 3	125. 3	127. 7	-11
Vitreous china fixtures	124. 2	124. 2	122. 2	118. 6	117. 9	116. 0	117. 3	124. 2	124. 2	- 7
Brass fittings	135. 0	135. 0	135. 0	135. 0	135. 0	134. 8	123. 4	141. 9	138. 5	- 3
Heating equipment [3]	122. 1	121. 5	121. 8	121. 6	121. 0	121. 2	113. 6	117. 3	121. 6	(2)
Steam and hot water equipment	149. 5	149. 5	149. 5	149. 5	149. 5	149. 7	132. 7	138. 4	145. 2	+ 3
Warm air furnaces	128. 0	126. 6	125. 6	124. 1	122. 4	122. 5	119. 8	123. 8	127. 2	- 4
Fuel burning equipment, automatic	116. 1	115. 8	116. 2	116. 0	116. 0	116. 0	104. 9	106. 7	111. 8	+ 4
Water heaters, domestic	103. 3	103. 0	103. 0	102. 6	102. 6	102. 8	107. 4	107. 1	109. 0	- 6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities--Continued

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	1957		1958				1955	1956	1957	Percent change, Apr. 1957-58
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	
Metals and metal products--Con.										
Fabricated metal products used in construction--Con.										
Metal doors, sash, and trim	142.8	142.8	142.8	142.8	142.8	146.8	133.2	146.3	138.1	+ 6
Steel roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.6	100.6	100.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	---
Corrugated aluminum roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Escalators and elevators	140.7	140.7	140.7	140.7	141.0	141.0	119.1	124.1	136.8	+ 3
Fans and blowers, except portable	179.8	180.2	180.2	180.2	180.2	180.2	143.6	157.4	176.0	+ 2
Kitchen cabinets	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	128.2	136.5	142.0	+ 7
Nonmetallic minerals products used in construction:										
Flat glass:										
Plate glass	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	132.0	137.5	145.7	(2)
Window glass	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	135.1	138.8	145.9	(2)
Concrete ingredients	136.9	136.9	138.9	139.0	138.7	138.9	124.8	130.0	135.7	+ 2
Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	127.9	127.9	128.8	128.9	128.5	128.4	118.8	122.2	125.5	+ 2
Portland cement	147.2	147.2	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.8	131.5	138.9	147.2	+ 2
Concrete products	126.7	127.2	127.8	127.9	128.0	127.8	118.2	121.7	126.6	+ 1
Building block	118.9	119.7	119.8	119.8	118.9	118.4	111.8	115.0	118.4	(2)
Concrete pipe	149.1	149.1	149.1	149.1	153.3	153.8	137.2	141.6	149.6	+ 3
Ready-mixed concrete *(Jan. 1958=100)*	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Structural clay products used in construction	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Building brick	134.5	134.9	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	123.4	131.8	134.5	+ 1
Clay tile	127.6	127.6	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5	120.6	127.2	127.4	+ 1
Clay sewer pipe	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	157.3	157.3	138.3	149.2	156.8	(2)
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	133.1	133.1	122.1	127.1	127.1	+ 5
Lath	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	128.6	128.6	118.7	123.5	123.8	+ 4
Wallboard	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	130.4	130.4	121.1	124.9	124.9	+ 4
Plaster	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	144.6	144.6	127.8	136.2	136.2	+ 6
Prepared asphalt roofing	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	105.6	105.6	98.5	111.9	121.6	-13
Other nonmetallic minerals used in construction	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--
Insulation materials	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	106.7	101.9	103.1	+ 1
Asbestos cement shingles	155.4	160.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	132.3	146.5	155.4	+ 4
Miscellaneous products:										
Floor covering:										
Linoleum, inlaid	125.6	125.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	120.4	124.6	124.8	+ 3
Asphalt floor tile	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	92.2	106.3	106.3	-10
Rubber floor tile	113.3	113.3	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	107.7	110.6	113.0	+ 2

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Not available. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [3] Includes other items not shown separately.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials*

Commodity	Unit	1958		1957
		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% standard, green, S4S, 2"x4", RL., mixed c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$59.276	$59.682	$65.723
Boards, construction, 25% standard, green, S4S, RL., 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	49.745	49.745	59.796
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", RL., green, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	67.046	67.606	76.062
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2 and better, 2"x4"x16', dry, SL., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	84.680	84.868	85.520
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1"x6", dry, RL., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	74.643	75.600	78.135
Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3 common, 1"x8", RL., S2 or 4S, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	67.520	67.090	(1)
Oak, red, flooring, select plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	158.910	157.910	171.112
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	214.220	216.038	213.366
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, premium grade, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, carlot freight allowed, zone 1	Each	7.975	7.975	8.009
*Window unit, wood, double hung, Ponderosa pine, 2'4"x4'6", with frame sash, glazing, weather stripping and sash balance as per (CS 190-53), mixed c/l, f.o.b. factory	Each	12.804	12.804	12.713
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	63.325	64.645	68.448
Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	48.154	48.484	53.237
*Plywood, birch, standard panel, grade 1-3 or 1-4, type II glue, 3 ply 1/4" thick, 48"x96", carlots, f.o.b. factory	M sq. ft.	212.757	212.757	212.757
BOARD				
Insulation, fiber, 1/2"x48"x96", interior, f.o.b. plant, full freight allowed	M sq. ft.	60.000	59.000	58.500
PREPARED PAINT				
Emulsion, water-thinned, inside, first grade, delivered	Gallon	2.743	2.743	2.657
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.130	4.130	4.002
Enamel, white, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.136	5.136	4.980
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.383	3.383	3.264
Outside, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.830	4.830	4.656
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	5.942	5.942	5.667
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" rounds x 30' long with 10% shorts, spec. ASTM A-15, 50T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.135	6.210	5.788
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	8.270	8.250	8.220
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	19.814	19.814	18.894
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	23.264	23.264	23.034
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8-penny, common, c/l, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	9.828	9.828	9.365
Soil pipe, cast iron, 4", single hub, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry	5' lengths	3.570	3.570	3.704
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, 0.045" thick, 2,000 ft. or more in 60' coils (0.455 lbs. per linear ft.), f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.263	.263	.287
Wire, building, type RH-RW, size 12, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid or allowed on specified amounts	M sq. ft.	16.268	16.880	19.600
*Insect screening, aluminum, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, 100 linear ft. roll, carload lots, f.o.b. factory	Roll	15.727	15.727	17.920
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bathtub, enameled iron, 5', recessed, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	51.969	52.856	55.546
Lavatory, enameled iron, 20"x18", f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	12.412	12.542	13.497
Water closet, vitreous china, close coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	22.959	23.155	24.684
Sink, enameled steel, 32"x21", flat rim, 2-compartment, acid resisting, without drainboard, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	13.194	13.194	14.174

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials*--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1958		1957
		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Boiler, heating, steel, oil fired, steam rating 400 sq. ft., less burner, with jacket and standard trim, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	(1)	(1)	$196.797
Convector, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 43 sq. ft., E.D.R., f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Sq. ft., incl. enclosure*	$0.454	$0.454	.458
Furnace, warm air:				
Steel, oil fired, forced air, gun-type burner, average bonnet output 95,000-105,000 BTU per hr., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	253.460	259.163	251.881
Steel, gas fired, standard automatic controls, average input rating 75,000-110,000 BTU per hr., enclosing jacket, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	162.074	162.074	168.302
Furnace, floor, gas fired, floor grill, average input rating 40,000-50,000 BTU per hr., manual controls, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	58.283	58.283	57.541
Oil burner, mechanical forced draft (gun-type), 1½-3 gal. per hr., thermostat, limit and stack controls, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	115.075	115.075	107.171
Water heater, gas, automatic, 30-gal. storage tank, galvanized steel, 1-year guarantee, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	39.640	39.640	41.640
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.310	1.316	1.265
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.596	1.599	1.557
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.679	1.686	1.650
Block, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	*Each*	.192	.193	.183
Brick, building, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	30.951	30.904	30.814
Tile, clay, partition, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	137.031	137.031	134.556
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	26.012	25.034	25.034
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	34.300	32.830	32.830
Plaster, gypsum, base coat, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Ton*	16.908	15.928	15.928
Shingles, asphalt, strip, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Square*	5.325	6.248	5.929
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Square*	11.917	11.917	11.341

Source: Department of Labor. * Prices will be shown monthly, beginning with this issue, for Ponderosa pine window units; birch plywood; and aluminum wire insect screening. Prices are no longer being shown for the following commodities--Hardwood lumber group: poplar and beech; millwork group: Ponderosa pine window and door frame; metal products group: aluminum sheets and bronze wire insect screening; nonmetallic mineral products group: concrete culvert pipe, vitrified clay sewer pipe, face brick, and hydrated lime. [1] Not available.

Table E-4: Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Building Trades, by Trade

(1947-49=100)

Period	All trades	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
1950: July 1	110.7	111.6	110.1	111.5	109.6	113.0	107.8	112.4
1951: July 1	117.8	116.3	117.4	120.0	116.8	118.5	114.2	120.4
1952: July 1	125.1	126.2	124.6	126.8	124.4	125.3	121.0	128.6
1953: July 1	131.6	130.0	131.1	132.0	130.5	130.1	125.4	138.4
1954: July 1	136.4	134.2	135.3	135.9	134.5	132.5	132.3	144.4
1955: July 1	141.2	137.8	140.3	139.0	139.9	136.5	135.5	150.9
1956: July 1	147.7	144.0	146.2	146.6	145.5	141.7	141.5	159.5
1957: July 1	155.3	149.6	153.9	153.9	153.2	146.9	149.3	169.5
1957: Apr. 1	*150.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oct. 1	*156.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1958: Jan. 2	*157.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Apr. 1	*158.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

Source: Department of Labor. * Estimated. [1] Not available.

Table E-5: Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades: Average Rate and Range in Rates, by Trade, and Rate by City

(As of April 1, 1958)

City	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
ALL PLACES:							
Estimated average rate	**$3.79**	**$3.35**	**$3.57**	**$3.22**	**$3.67**	**$3.61**	**$2.40**
Range in rate levels	**2.50-4.25**	**2.00-4.00**	**2.38-4.35**	**1.75-3.60**	**2.50-4.25**	**2.40-4.10**	**1.20-3.25**
Cents-per-hour increase, Jan. 2-Apr. 1, 1958	*0.7*	*1.4*	*3.9*	*1.6*	*.6*	*1.2*	*1.4*
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	*3.900	*3.175	3.325	2.750	3.250	*3.550	*2.075
Atlanta, Ga.	3.600	2.950	*3.350	3.000	3.125	3.300	1.600
Baltimore, Md.	3.800	*3.200	*3.575	*2.975	*3.450	*3.400	*2.000
Birmingham, Ala.	3.700	2.850	3.300	3.000	3.050	3.320	1.650
Boise, Idaho	3.500	2.875	3.100	2.750	3.000	3.200	2.220
Boston, Mass.	3.650	3.250	3.550	3.000	3.650	[1]*3.400	2.450
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.690	3.585	3.750	3.200	3.715	3.425	2.610
Burlington, Vt.	3.650	2.750	2.375	1.750	3.500	2.400	2.000
Butte, Mont.	3.125	3.000	3.350	2.750	3.250	3.275	2.090
Charleston, S. C.	2.750	2.500	3.000	2.250	2.750	*3.200	1.250
Charleston, W. Va.	3.650	3.175	3.400	2.750	3.250	3.350	2.250
Charlotte, N. C.	*3.100	2.400	2.850	*2.000	2.625	3.100	[2]1.335
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.750	[2]2.950	3.300	2.675	3.200	3.400	1.800
Cheyenne, Wyo.	*3.750	*2.940	2.950	2.650	*3.250	*3.150	*1.950
Chicago, Ill.	3.825	3.450	3.650	3.475	3.700	3.530	2.775
Cincinnati, Ohio	3.600	3.450	3.670	3.100	3.500	3.575	2.500
Cleveland, Ohio	3.715	3.740	3.765	3.415	3.740	3.640	3.000
Columbia, S. C.	2.500	2.000	2.850	2.125	2.500	3.000	(3)
Columbus, Ohio	3.650	3.200	3.410	2.900	3.320	3.450	2.300
Dallas, Tex.	3.775	3.100	3.250	3.000	3.563	3.250	1.625
Dayton, Ohio	3.645	3.275	3.515	3.120	3.325	3.550	2.305
Denver, Colo.	3.750	3.200	3.400	*3.075	3.375	*3.550	*2.170
Des Moines, Iowa	3.800	3.125	3.425	2.870	3.250	3.425	2.375
Detroit, Mich.	3.530	3.250	3.650	3.125	3.580	3.635	2.580
Duluth, Minn.	3.400	2.850	3.200	2.750	3.225	*3.150	2.200
El Paso, Tex.	*3.700	*3.100	3.350	*2.675	3.250	3.350	*1.700
Erie, Pa.	3.750	3.330	3.375	2.880	3.400	3.400	2.450
Evansville, Ind.	*3.625	*3.100	3.300	*3.000	3.350	*3.425	*2.200
Fargo, N. Dak.	*3.600	*2.620	*3.000	2.400	3.250	2.800	*1.920
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.750	3.150	3.400	2.750	3.130	3.700	2.350
Hartford, Conn.	3.650	*3.350	3.650	*3.100	3.650	*3.520	2.230
Houston, Tex.	3.750	3.075	3.525	3.000	3.500	3.275	1.850
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.800	3.350	3.550	3.200	3.450	3.500	2.300
Jackson, Miss.	3.250	2.650	3.000	2.375	2.750	3.000	1.350
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.350	2.850	3.450	*2.625	*3.050	3.350	1.200
Kansas City, Mo.	3.750	*3.325	3.475	*3.250	*3.625	3.400	*2.355
Knoxville, Tenn.	3.600	2.875	3.150	2.600	3.125	3.300	1.775
Lansing, Mich.	3.800	3.250	3.500	3.000	3.800	3.500	2.450
Las Vegas, Nev.	4.000	3.425	3.800	3.325	3.950	3.950	2.650
Little Rock, Ark.	3.500	*2.900	2.875	2.500	3.190	3.130	*1.500
Los Angeles, Calif.	3.800	3.225	[4]3.750	3.260	3.937	3.700	2.500
Louisville, Ky.	3.750	3.300	3.450	3.050	3.400	3.450	2.250
Madison, Wis.	*3.550	*3.100	3.400	2.850	*3.400	*3.230	*2.550
Manchester, N. H.	3.500	*3.050	3.000	2.330	3.500	3.150	2.200
Memphis, Tenn.	3.750	2.800	3.300	2.720	[2]3.220	3.245	1.525
Miami, Fla.	*3.600	*3.200	3.500	2.870	*3.600	*3.500	1.580
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.550	3.300	3.350	3.000	3.310	3.360	2.520
Minneapolis, Minn.	3.575	3.150	3.250	3.000	3.250	3.215	2.400
Mobile, Ala.	3.685	2.950	3.375	2.875	3.300	3.600	1.730
Montgomery, Ala.	3.250	2.450	*2.900	2.500	*2.750	*3.200	1.200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-5: Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades: Average Rate and Range in Rates, by Trade, and Rate by City--Continued

(As of April 1, 1958)

City	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
Nashville, Tenn.	$3.625	$2.850	$3.175	$2.750	$3.250	$3.300	*$1.550
Newark, N. J.	[2]4.150	4.000	4.250	3.600	[2]4.150	4.000	3.200
New Haven, Conn.	*3.650	3.250	3.500	3.100	*3.650	*3.500	2.450
New Orleans, La.	3.425	2.900	3.375	*2.625	2.985	3.250	1.650
New York, N. Y.	4.150	4.000	*3.900	3.290	4.150	4.100	3.250
Norfolk, Va.	3.500	2.600	3.200	2.600	3.125	*3.250	[2]1.400
Oakland, Calif.	3.750	3.175	3.785	3.200	3.540	3.875	2.505
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3.800	2.975	3.375	2.800	3.500	*3.570	*2.050
Omaha, Nebr.	*3.700	3.050	3.500	*2.800	*3.500	3.300	2.100
Peoria, Ill.	3.750	3.360	3.500	3.075	3.600	3.550	2.675
Philadelphia, Pa.	3.870	3.535	4.075	3.025	3.900	4.000	*2.350
Phoenix, Ariz.	3.875	3.190	3.450	2.900	3.570	3.550	2.270
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.950	3.525	*4.350	*3.450	3.575	3.775	2.325
Portland, Maine	3.500	2.850	3.000	2.100	3.250	3.225	2.100
Portland, Oreg.	3.650	3.100	3.380	*3.075	3.350	*3.440	2.550
Providence, R. I.	3.600	2.900	3.200	2.650	3.500	3.200	2.225
Raleigh, N. C.	2.750	2.000	2.625	1.900	2.750	2.750	*1.250
Reading, Pa.	3.600	3.000	*3.555	2.600	3.250	3.250	2.050
Richmond, Va.	3.500	2.600	3.150	2.250	3.070	*3.250	1.400
Rochester, N. Y.	3.685	3.400	3.520	3.150	3.685	3.320	2.640
Rock Island, Ill. (Dist.)[5]	3.600	3.040	3.500	3.000	3.250	3.500	2.380
St. Louis, Mo.	*3.900	3.450	*3.830	3.415	3.800	3.725	2.500
St. Paul, Minn.	3.575	3.150	3.250	3.000	3.250	3.215	2.400
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.770	2.975	3.275	2.760	*3.375	*3.350	2.100
San Antonio, Tex.	3.500	2.875	3.250	*2.750	3.500	3.363	1.375
San Diego, Calif.	3.750	3.225	3.900	3.190	3.725	3.700	2.480
San Francisco, Calif.	3.950	3.175	3.785	3.200	3.690	3.670	2.505
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	*3.900	*3.175	*3.575	*2.750	*3.250	*3.550	*2.075
Savannah, Ga.	*3.400	2.900	3.250	2.500	2.500	*3.450	*1.550
Schenectady, N. Y.	3.500	3.175	3.550	2.750	3.500	3.350	2.475
Scranton, Pa.	3.500	2.925	3.250	2.625	3.400	3.250	2.200
Seattle, Wash.	3.750	3.130	3.400	3.135	3.400	3.620	2.700
Shreveport, La.	3.750	*2.825	3.375	2.625	3.250	*3.300	1.575
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	3.500	2.575	3.000	2.300	3.000	3.150	1.800
South Bend, Ind.	3.700	*3.125	3.380	*2.900	3.250	3.375	*2.400
Spokane, Wash.	3.890	3.130	3.325	3.000	3.450	3.620	2.400
Springfield, Mass.	3.525	*3.200	3.175	2.800	3.525	3.200	2.175
Syracuse, N. Y.	*3.725	3.220	3.700	*3.000	*3.600	3.255	*2.575
Tampa, Fla.	*3.300	*2.775	*3.375	*2.650	*3.300	3.250	*1.475
Toledo, Ohio	3.730	3.620	3.650	*3.260	3.620	3.650	2.740
Trenton, N. J.	3.850	3.600	4.350	3.200	3.850	3.750	2.600
Tulsa, Okla.	3.750	3.025	3.325	3.000	3.500	3.430	1.900
Washington, D. C.	3.750	3.350	3.750	3.300	3.650	3.760	2.200
Wichita, Kans.	3.625	*3.000	3.350	2.625	3.375	3.600	*2.200
Wilmington, Del.	3.700	3.350	3.825	2.975	3.450	3.550	2.050
Worcester, Mass.	3.550	3.180	3.250	2.800	3.550	3.150	2.450
York, Pa.	3.325	2.700	3.250	2.350	3.125	3.150	1.850
Youngstown, Ohio	3.740	3.425	3.600	3.200	3.600	3.545	2.645

Source: Department of Labor. * Represents an increase in rates between January 2, 1958 and April 1, 1958. [1] Excludes 10 cents vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale of $3.50. [2] Indicates correction of data reported for previous quarter. [3] No union scale in effect on survey date. [4] Excludes 4 percent vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale of $3.90. [5] Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

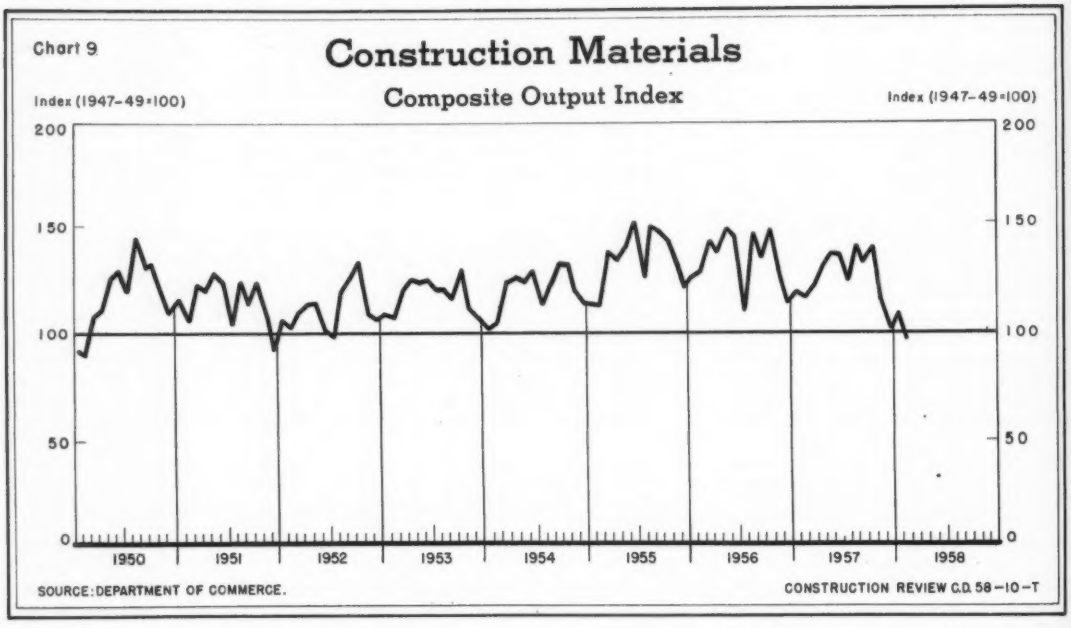


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output

(Monthly average 1947-49=100)

Materials group	Monthly Indexes													
	1957												1958	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Composite	**118.9**	**116.0**	**122.4**	**131.0**	**136.3**	**135.8**	**123.4**	**139.1**	**131.1**	**138.9**	**113.6**	**101.1**	**108.6**	**96.9**
Lumber and wood products	113.8	106.1	113.8	124.8	131.2	124.6	113.8	129.7	120.5	130.3	108.0	95.9	112.7	102.8
Millwork	106.0	114.5	111.4	118.5	115.1	137.3	111.7	146.9	132.5	134.5	103.8	93.6	91.8	87.7
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	112.6	127.4	112.0	126.5	133.1	130.4	128.6	126.3	116.0	119.6	92.1	85.9	106.0	95.9
Portland cement	115.6	106.6	135.4	143.4	164.4	158.3	121.4	187.9	184.7	180.2	149.6	133.9	110.6	84.6
Asphalt products[1]	86.1	91.3	76.2	96.2	87.6	96.2	114.8	130.7	112.9	126.0	80.7	58.7	67.7	57.2
Heating and plumbing equipment	103.1	101.1	105.6	113.0	106.5	106.5	104.6	113.1	139.8	138.3	106.2	84.3	94.8	96.9
Iron and steel products	139.6	134.7	148.9	151.2	155.8	163.4	139.7	151.9	139.7	148.6	126.7	115.3	115.2	100.7
Clay construction products	119.5	108.1	119.1	129.3	136.0	132.4	134.8	141.4	132.9	146.4	128.9	116.1	111.6	94.6

	Quarterly Indexes						
	1956			1957			
	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.
Gypsum products	189.5	158.0	145.8	142.1	156.2	168.2	150.9
Plumbing fixtures	137.4	116.8	117.9	116.1	117.1	107.2	113.0

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms as shown in notes to the tables following in Part F.

[1] Data revised from January 1957.

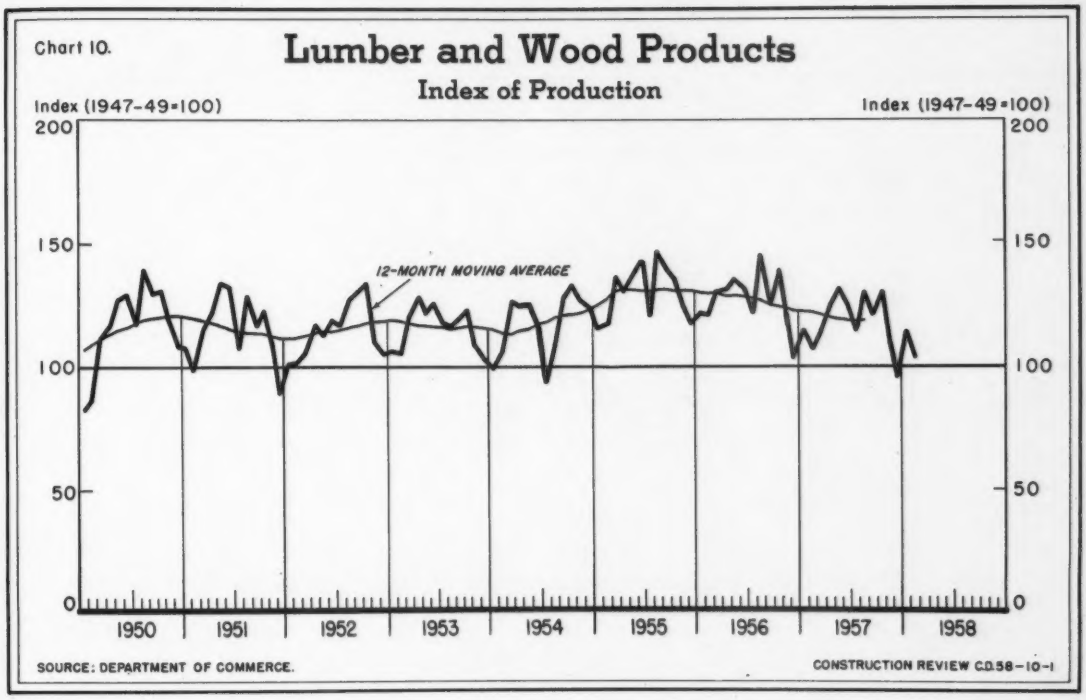


Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber (*Million board feet*)			Hardwood flooring (*Thousand board feet*)			Douglas fir plywood (*Million square feet*)	Insulating boards (*Tons*)	Hardboard (*Tons*)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	28,252	27,656	4,485	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1955	31,479	31,383	5,387	1,268,104	1,258,914	70,045	4,947	1,092,890	529,558
1956	30,484	29,758	6,117	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	1,102,012	539,981
1957	27,391	27,528	5,916	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,379	974,935	609,002
12 months ending:									
October 1957	27,938	27,960	--	984,147	970,900	--	5,380	972,828	590,111
November 1957	27,592	27,646	--	965,230	957,525	--	5,375	975,616	599,778
January 1958	27,270	27,386	--	935,430	932,046	--	5,471	964,923	616,494
February 1958	27,115	27,219	--	920,743	918,850	--	5,523	967,875	621,569
1957: February	2,039	1,951	6,218	78,167	72,782	128,579	405	78,768	41,468
March	2,253	2,231	6,240	76,311	80,821	120,826	404	81,667	45,758
April	2,449	2,511	6,204	81,930	85,457	115,712	473	86,266	45,429
May	2,560	2,609	6,163	87,060	87,813	113,114	505	84,107	53,558
June	2,443	2,500	6,176	78,122	78,203	112,084	467	84,678	54,321
July	2,229	2,358	5,956	76,731	77,522	110,120	413	78,908	52,401
August	2,562	2,624	5,867	85,633	86,080	109,973	468	86,869	56,360
September	2,354	2,341	5,880	78,366	78,681	109,608	451	81,015	54,272
October	2,506	2,543	5,849	85,770	87,972	104,641	512	88,091	59,259
November	2,036	1,964	5,892	71,245	70,576	102,768	440	76,567	53,585
December	1,801	1,780	5,916	63,061	58,776	107,028	401	62,810	48,585
1958: January	2,038	1,974	5,987	73,034	67,363	110,372	532	75,177	51,498
February	1,884	1,784	6,033	63,480	59,586	114,466	457	81,720	46,543
	Percent change								
February, 1957-58	- 8	- 9	- 3	-19	-18	-11	+13	+ 4	+12
First 2 mos., 1957-58	- 7	- 8	--	-19	-18	--	+17	- 4	+15

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, and the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.

Chart II.

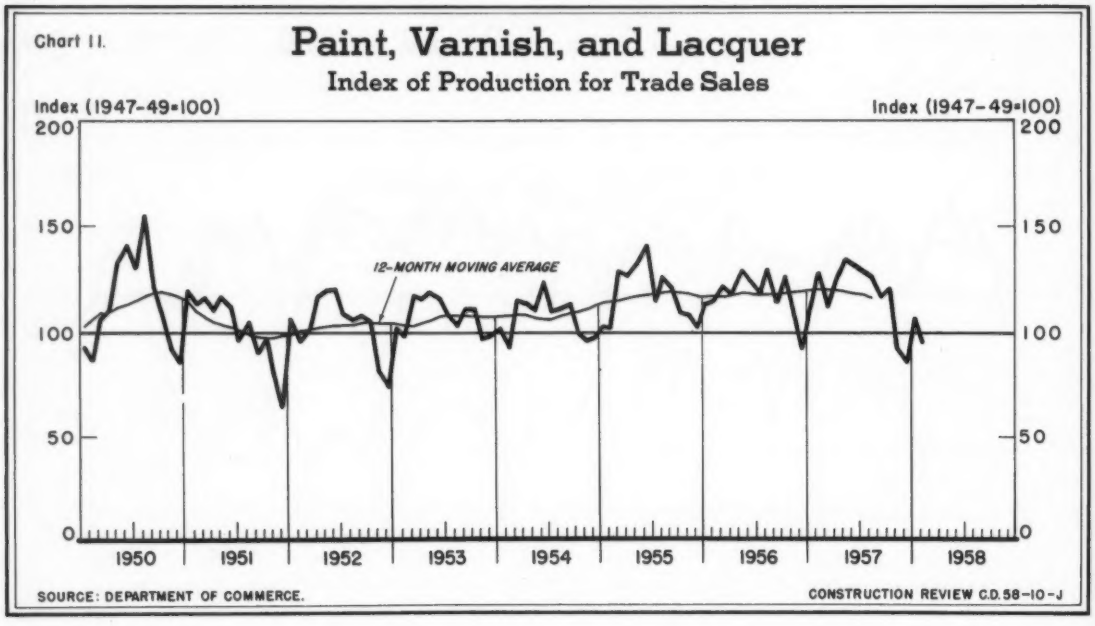


Table F-3: Millwork Products, and Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: Production

Period	Production (*Thousands of units*)				Production for trade sales (*Thousands of gallons*)
	Ponderosa pine doors	Hardwood doors	Sash	Exterior frames	Paint, varnish, & lacquer
1947-49 average	3,768	3,298	11,043	4,186	266,701
Year: 1955	2,253	6,786	12,733	7,259	312,510
1956	2,035	6,404	10,551	5,679	312,543
1957	2,015	5,486	9,867	5,279	313,494
12 months ending:					
October 1957	2,022	5,608	9,856	5,281	318,620
November 1957	2,011	5,503	9,850	5,266	314,674
January 1958	2,013	5,409	9,605	5,304	312,025
February 1958	1,991	5,232	9,577	5,320	305,030
1957: February	170	481	668	350	28,314
March	163	448	666	388	24,900
April	180	452	705	464	28,108
May	164	395	775	549	29,577
June	165	507	916	608	28,974
July	156	425	831	412	28,582
August	187	538	1,076	621	28,078
September	186	505	1,004	479	25,780
October	202	503	1,077	476	26,590
November	150	408	793	337	20,461
December	141	393	633	258	19,102
1958: January	149	354	461	362	23,559
February	148	304	640	366	21,319
	Percent change				
February, 1957-58	-13	-37	- 4	+ 4	-25
First 2 mos., 1957-58	- 7	-28	-21	+ 6	-16

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data on ponderosa pine and hardwood doors, sash, and exterior frames are only from member firms, and are not adjusted to represent full coverage) and the Bureau of the Census.

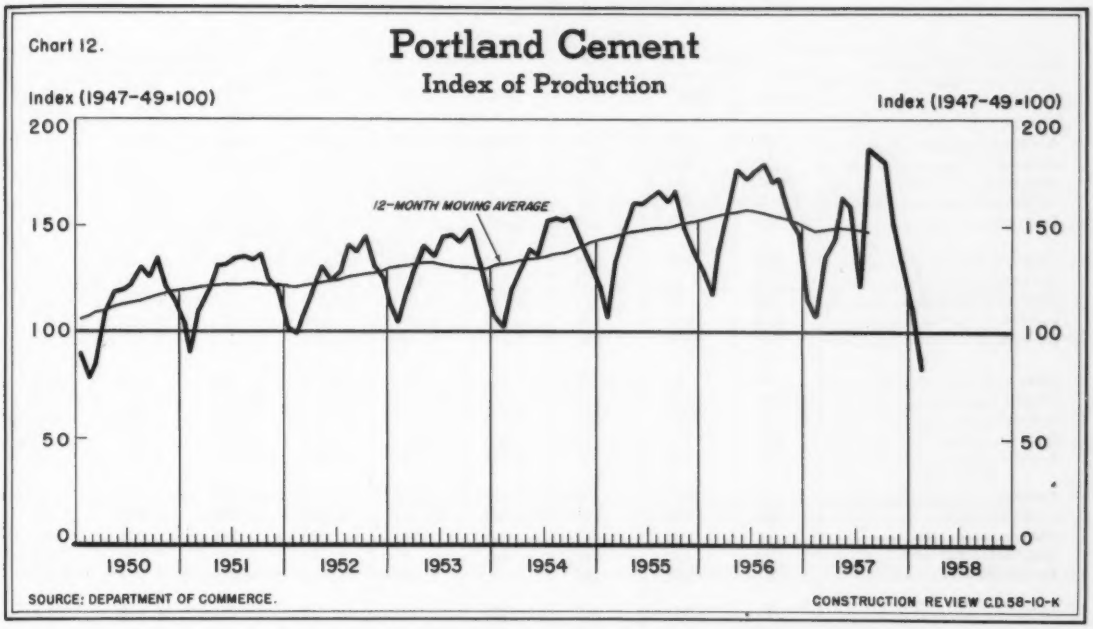


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments (Thousands of squares)				Shipments (Million square feet)	
	(Thousands of barrels)								
	Portland cement			Asphalt prepared roofing	Asphalt siding	Asphalt insulated brick siding	Asphalt and tar saturated felts	Gypsum board[1]	Gypsum lath[1]
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1955	296,829	296,275	17,536	62,582	1,288	2,194	34,629	4,946	2,940
1956	316,465	311,571	22,412	57,590	1,208	2,055	29,774	4,824	2,675
1957	297,801	291,741	28,550	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,224
12 months ending:									
October 1957	300,704	294,596	--	53,087	1,095	1,792	30,762		
November 1957	299,844	292,729	--	52,896	1,054	1,764	30,669		
January 1958	296,969	293,432	--	52,439	996	1,752	30,285		
February 1958	293,286	289,216	--	50,823	960	1,702	29,437		
1957: February	17,827	15,274	32,381	4,116	90	117	2,628		
March	22,642	20,757	34,267	3,322	73	124	2,235	1,047	497
April	23,967	23,351	34,893	4,424	80	142	2,597		
May	27,485	29,203	33,175	3,975	64	175	2,256	1,130	577
June	26,462	29,758	29,885	4,532	75	174	2,323		
July	20,287	25,827	24,345	5,401	80	183	2,899		
August	31,406	35,732	20,019	5,882	99	195	3,695	1,217	621
September	30,884	30,707	20,195	5,455	113	186	2,593		
October	30,121	31,164	19,207	6,053	132	195	2,985		
November	25,014	21,039	23,188	3,707	80	115	2,182	1,111	529
December	22,386	17,002	28,550	2,594	48	73	1,781		
1958: January	18,488	13,742	33,312	2,975	62	73	2,111		
February	14,144	11,058	36,392	2,500	54	67	1,780		
	Percent change								
February, 1957-58	-21	-28	+12	-39	-40	-43	-32	--	--
First 2 mos., 1957-58	-12	- 9	--	-31	-40	-31	-25	--	--

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines), and the Bureau of the Census. *As of end of period [1]Data reported on quarterly basis.

Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1957		1958	Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1954	1955	1956	Nov. 1957	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958
Alabama	330	339	274	3,943	3,949	4,935	4,685	4,627	4,604
Arizona	232	262	298	2,215	2,337	2,621	2,709	2,778	2,893
Arkansas	104	94	93	1,894	2,519	1,841	1,716	1,684	1,724
California	2,683	2,247	2,386	28,528	31,553	35,854	33,110	32,910	33,199
Colorado	269	271	209	3,285	3,486	3,703	3,986	4,027	4,087
Connecticut	383	195	135	3,258	3,380	4,325	5,255	5,188	5,185
Delaware	74	31	32	910	1,097	1,086	927	905	916
District of Columbia	104	59	91	1,324	1,395	1,327	1,198	1,172	1,205
Florida	959	895	772	8,354	8,997	9,499	9,991	9,985	9,897
Georgia	343	351	291	4,441	5,198	5,381	4,706	4,675	4,709
Idaho	75	35	23	1,215	923	1,074	965	959	958
Illinois	1,130	944	472	14,973	14,670	16,719	16,116	16,238	16,429
Indiana	546	384	230	6,724	8,073	9,181	7,077	7,045	7,130
Iowa	256	179	94	5,863	5,883	6,774	5,796	5,810	5,848
Kansas	369	383	218	6,576	7,248	6,963	4,923	4,980	5,061
Kentucky	223	146	107	3,026	3,636	3,509	3,305	3,281	3,317
Louisiana	552	674	523	6,292	7,347	8,303	7,483	7,585	7,493
Maine	48	26	15	857	961	978	966	964	963
Maryland	388	187	218	4,447	4,882	5,764	5,298	5,176	5,175
Massachusetts	391	296	220	4,180	5,239	5,848	4,949	4,922	5,024
Michigan	997	591	317	13,076	13,991	16,215	14,492	14,498	14,526
Minnesota	252	154	137	5,500	5,838	5,515	5,539	5,481	5,521
Mississippi	170	190	184	1,732	1,972	1,977	2,147	2,190	2,269
Missouri	456	383	216	7,556	7,824	7,646	6,880	6,851	6,921
Montana	109	88	34	1,019	951	1,405	1,342	1,377	1,383
Nebraska	155	141	67	3,724	3,485	3,352	2,634	2,651	2,665
Nevada	40	36	32	842	737	616	552	554	558
New Hampshire	47	28	20	827	1,147	926	639	637	638
New Jersey	667	362	373	9,164	9,337	9,428	8,149	7,952	7,996
New Mexico	159	155	147	2,111	1,996	2,086	2,202	2,206	2,210
New York	1,442	852	701	20,290	19,399	20,400	19,388	19,175	19,351
North Carolina	316	286	185	4,009	4,414	4,384	4,661	4,647	4,550
North Dakota	37	22	18	1,161	1,150	1,294	1,938	1,930	1,937
Ohio	1,196	786	496	16,003	17,320	17,554	17,405	17,306	17,382
Oklahoma	336	401	270	4,364	4,785	4,815	4,881	4,917	5,001
Oregon	206	168	166	2,081	2,398	2,565	2,525	2,532	2,563
Pennsylvania	1,113	618	521	15,108	16,077	15,445	14,485	14,288	14,331
Rhode Island	62	42	27	685	822	819	758	762	774
South Carolina	153	174	121	1,993	2,461	2,359	2,035	2,010	1,999
South Dakota	62	37	30	1,116	1,221	1,374	1,069	1,071	1,079
Tennessee	269	237	171	4,683	5,088	4,843	4,241	4,153	4,168
Texas	1,054	1,507	1,398	19,081	20,781	20,953	18,974	18,892	18,973
Utah	130	93	75	1,508	1,835	2,010	1,790	1,791	1,791
Vermont	20	8	6	242	294	334	305	302	302
Virginia	368	252	236	4,474	4,801	5,419	5,520	5,436	5,419
Washington	423	357	290	5,684	5,656	4,677	4,926	5,078	5,228
West Virginia	174	145	75	2,379	2,053	1,937	2,245	2,269	2,277
Wisconsin	388	282	192	5,840	5,977	6,768	6,756	6,771	6,828
Wyoming	41	35	35	585	578	655	680	688	700

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines).

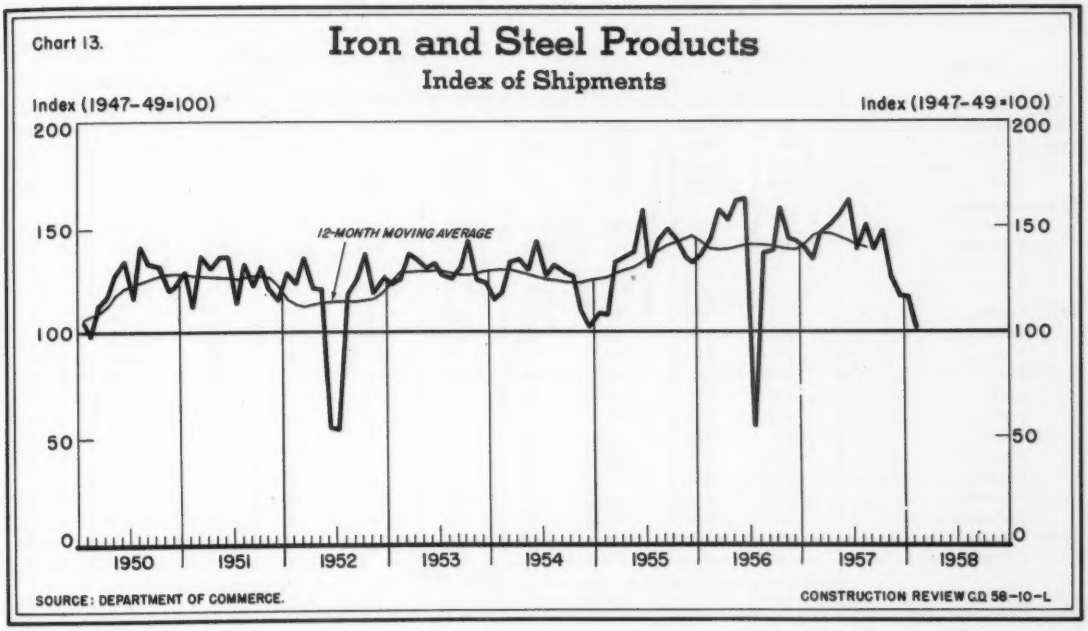


Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog [1]
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Cast-iron pipe: Pressure	Cast-iron pipe: Soil	Rigid steel conduit	Fabricated structural steel		
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,639	2,442	--
Year: 1955	3,083	2,164	2,865	651	391	1,233	1,682	869	280	3,659	4,651	1,029
1956	3,377	2,518	2,958	559	433	1,300	1,745	817	359	3,780	4,736	1,313
1957	4,217	2,300	2,393	447	569	1,283	1,352	757	352	4,180	3,073	--
12 months ending:												
October 1957	4,266	2,549	2,538	467	588	1,414	1,395	750	361	4,179	3,608	--
November 1957	4,253	2,440	2,473	457	580	1,360	1,370	749	358	4,193	3,415	--
January 1958	4,084	2,194	2,344	437	563	1,208	1,330	750	355	4,207	2,915	--
February 1958	3,983	2,066	2,307	430	537	1,135	1,309	742	348	4,171	2,807	--
1957: February	304	235	205	35	51	117	89	48	28	319	294	1,321
March	370	240	207	42	54	132	108	59	33	342	319	1,289
April	381	216	199	40	56	136	129	63	22	362	404	1,311
May	392	188	207	43	46	144	142	69	25	377	331	1,350
June	370	233	239	59	52	126	131	71	38	385	247	1,277
July	352	172	167	31	52	115	107	60	46	342	213	1,335
August	376	192	187	37	49	93	138	73	31	384	184	1,282
September	355	196	184	35	42	90	120	64	27	339	221	1,249
October	352	163	213	38	49	79	122	72	30	385	181	1,213
November	309	141	190	26	39	64	91	59	24	334	218	1,175
December	295	100	159	19	38	54	74	62	21	320	141	1,125
1958: January	228	118	187	32	35	58	79	50	30	317	162	1,361
February	203	107	168	28	25	44	68	40	21	283	186	1,410
	Percent change											
February, 1957-58	-33	-54	-18	-19	-52	-62	-24	-16	-26	-11	-37	+ 7
First 2 mos., 1957-58	-35	-51	-20	-21	-35	-59	-23	-14	- 9	- 2	-43	--

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Electric Manufacturers Association, the American Institute of Steel Construction, and the Bureau of the Census. [1] Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months.

Table F-7: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1955	7,902	7,741	935	929	2,112	2,056	534	522	233,001	232,802
1956	8,085	7,382	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	245,996	227,369
1957	6,509	6,199	643	587	1,820	1,631	490	469	193,940	190,074
12 months ending:										
October 1957	6,706	6,344	686	620	1,929	1,703	487	461	195,369	190,101
November 1957	6,591	6,252	661	601	1,876	1,663	488	463	193,640	188,880
January 1958	6,458	6,218	630	577	1,789	1,625	494	473	195,130	191,102
February 1958	6,377	6,099	612	562	1,751	1,587	492	470	196,544	192,622
1957: February	420	388	53	46	146	110	36	33	13,726	12,602
March	491	476	61	54	152	132	33	34	14,810	15,048
April	561	548	55	50	151	138	38	37	15,663	15,873
May	592	613	57	54	160	151	39	39	16,517	16,485
June	577	567	58	56	150	152	41	41	16,050	16,157
July	593	609	62	58	154	154	45	44	15,465	15,939
August	625	634	54	51	158	169	45	43	16,957	17,503
September	584	570	46	46	144	150	41	39	16,654	16,329
October	612	602	50	49	173	165	47	45	18,827	18,277
November	533	478	46	39	145	117	43	41	17,214	16,309
December	461	385	44	37	124	88	43	39	16,608	15,130
1958: January	408	348	44	38	133	101	42	38	16,639	15,450
February	339	269	35	31	108	72	34	30	15,140	14,122
	Percent change									
February, 1957-58	-19	-31	-33	-33	-26	-35	- 5	-10	+10	+12
First 2 mos., 1957-58	-15	-14	-28	-27	-22	-20	+ 4	+ 1	+ 9	+ 9

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table F-8: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

Census region	PRODUCTION				SHIPMENTS			
	1958		1957		1958		1957	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)							
U. S. TOTAL	338,619	408,100	460,664	532,650	269,485	347,749	385,040	478,223
New England	4,400	6,714	10,757	10,936	4,576	5,632	8,549	10,904
Middle Atlantic	48,661	66,768	84,834	88,998	23,235	41,447	58,658	86,190
East North Central	62,179	76,711	106,384	123,343	45,510	64,013	82,997	106,403
West North Central	18,906	23,385	26,446	29,605	14,206	18,636	21,087	23,727
South Atlantic	73,381	90,046	91,865	121,165	62,625	82,526	80,064	106,214
East South Central	38,633	48,605	42,872	54,429	32,835	41,889	40,816	50,823
West South Central	55,800	55,737	55,982	58,402	46,340	47,757	48,846	48,744
Mountain	24,831	26,722	26,062	25,297	24,737	26,214	26,159	24,167
Pacific	11,828	13,412	15,462	20,475	15,421	19,635	17,864	21,051
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	35,115	43,741	44,437	45,805	30,716	37,783	37,152	38,727
Middle Atlantic	4,940	6,883	6,696	6,661	3,365	5,151	5,015	7,137
East North Central	1,607	1,908	2,493	3,067	1,306	1,598	1,804	1,982
West North Central	2,537	4,511	8,327	7,949	5,266	6,678	6,107	5,915
South Atlantic	5,522	7,607	6,772	8,776	4,911	6,288	7,256	6,804
East South Central	1,616	1,516	927	1,082	1,893	1,650	1,013	1,265
West South Central	17,460	19,931	16,840	15,876	12,415	14,154	13,203	12,644
Mountain & Pacific	1,433	1,385	2,382	2,394	1,560	2,264	2,754	2,980
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	108,154	133,193	123,524	145,230	72,335	100,950	87,927	117,111
Middle Atlantic	10,022	13,664	10,496	15,632	5,202	7,418	5,493	11,861
East North Central	40,051	47,367	40,873	51,816	23,514	38,401	29,843	46,571
West North Central	9,308	12,554	12,707	14,468	5,695	7,976	9,047	11,326
South Atlantic	13,652	14,332	13,159	16,022	11,850	13,055	10,761	13,796
E. & W. South Central	11,970	20,700	19,981	20,394	12,043	14,705	13,977	14,241
Mountain	2,643	2,924	2,500	3,299	2,437	2,896	2,566	2,949
Pacific	20,508	21,652	23,808	23,599	11,594	16,499	16,240	16,367

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

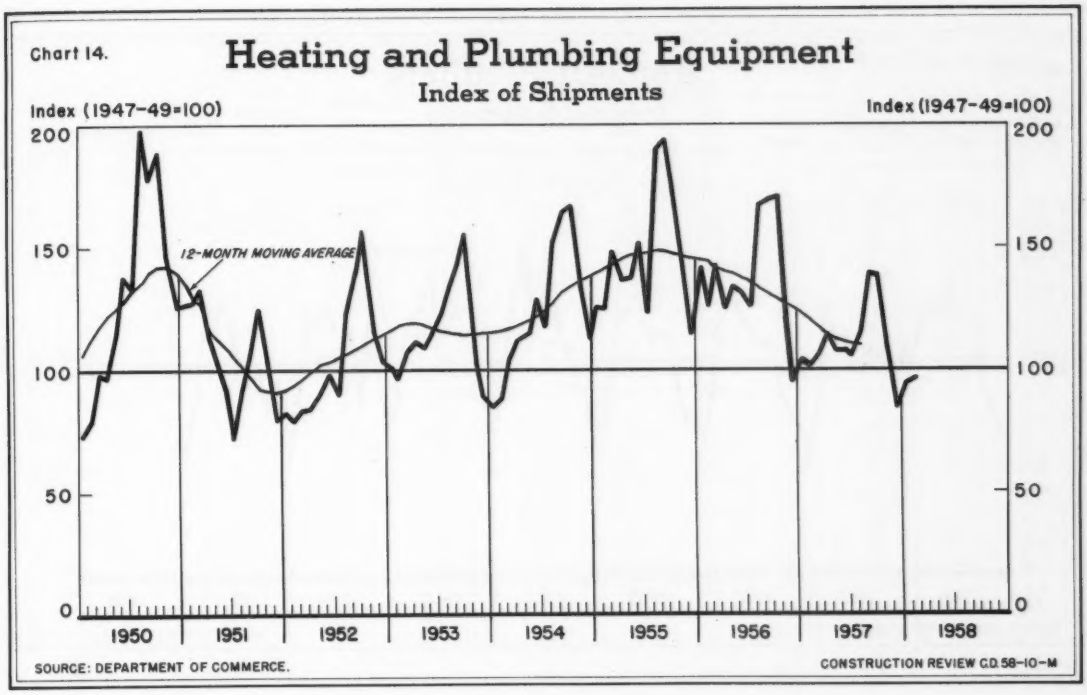


Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners [1] (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1955	2,634	188	30,863	4,884	1,406	208	615	73	610
1956	2,712	134	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
1957	2,474	79	23,138	3,482	1,068	164	430	62	384
12 months ending:									
October 1957	2,477	--	24,579	--	1,101	--	434	--	410
November 1957	2,461	--	23,766	--	1,085	--	431	--	394
January 1958	2,497	--	22,769	--	1,063	--	430	--	380
February 1958	2,507	--	22,201	--	1,064	--	427	--	375
1957: February	202	78	1,797	4,362	67	207	31	60	27
March	222	62	1,803	4,750	75	214	27	63	26
April	233	59	1,723	4,887	74	228	29	61	30
May	228	61	1,507	5,435	74	235	26	63	30
June	206	90	2,230	5,163	85	232	30	63	34
July	188	89	1,769	4,745	86	229	32	69	34
August	206	90	2,123	4,896	115	199	39	72	40
September	211	77	2,551	4,571	141	177	54	65	43
October	231	71	2,651	4,027	126	157	62	55	45
November	169	69	1,995	3,510	91	156	42	53	28
December	169	79	1,277	3,482	59	164	28	62	18
1958: January	233	64	1,343	3,761	71	155	30	65	26
February	212	71	1,229	4,270	68	161	28	66	22
	Percent change								
February, 1957-58	+ 5	- 9	-32	- 2	+ 2	-22	- 8	+10	-19
First 2 mos., 1957-58	+ 8	--	-27	--	- 2	--	- 3	--	-14

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.
[1] Sold separately.

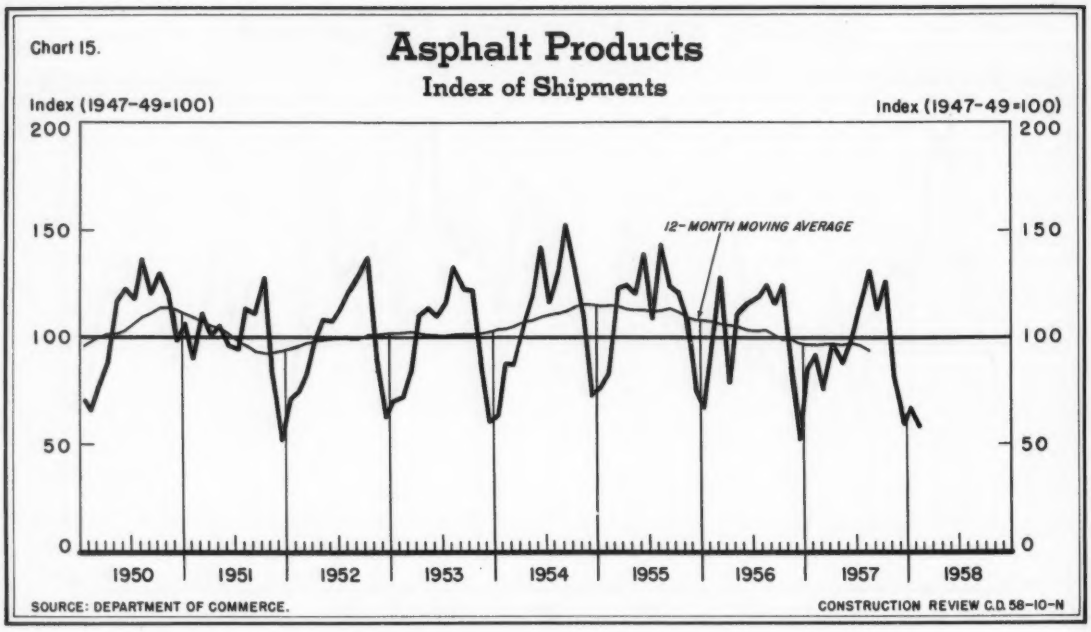


Table F-10: Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials

Item	Unit of quantity	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
		1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
LUMBER, MILLWORK, & WOOD PRODUCTS:							
Softwoods	MM bd. ft.	3,326	3,165	2,704	621	545	616
Hardwood flooring*	M bd. ft.	6,783	4,667	3,646	22,768	18,430	19,022
Wood doors	Units	250,070	209,911	114,416	36,687	44,559	42,894
Wood window sash [1]	Units	--	--	--	20,084	14,641	44,084
Wallboard (hardboard)	Tons	1,430	3,426	2,753	6,337	6,735	6,682
Hardboard**	Tons	39,681	56,221	60,728	--	--	--
Insulating wallboard	Tons	7,518	10,710	6,863	19,777	22,423	19,167
Insulation, flexible, wood & vegetable fiber [1]	Tons	--	--	--	1,129	852	815
Softwood plywood, interior [1]	M sq. ft.	8,811	10,173	5,167	3,977	5,618	5,963
Softwood plywood, exterior [1]	M sq. ft.				4,144	9,127	8,705
CEMENT, GYPSUM, & ASBESTOS:							
Portland cement	M bbls.	4,748	3,973	4,305	1,429	1,627	1,331
Asbestos construction materials	Tons	17,857	29,623	21,851	16,395	19,077	17,489
Gypsum board and lath [1]	M sq. ft.	--	--	--	8,687	7,027	8,867
Asphalt tile [1]	M sq. yds.	--	--	--	2,683	1,977	2,333
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS:							
Cast-iron pipe, pressure [1]	Tons	182	1,939	542	18,900	24,800	35,784
Cast-iron pipe, soil [1]	Tons	8,349	5,339	4,977	5,250	6,005	8,391
Concrete reinforcing bars	Tons	156,968	173,028	159,828	73,968	97,301	84,720
Steel piling	Tons	5,365	32,615	31,810	9,612	9,496	18,434
Rails	Tons	6,278	7,437	4,853	57,650	68,046	196,792
Line pipe [1]	Tons	--	--	--	72,380	381,243	607,206
Fabricated structural steel [1]	Tons	--	--	--	87,690	84,315	246,783
Gas water heaters [1]	Units	--	--	--	30,436	32,524	38,223
CLAY PRODUCTS:							
Clay building and paving bricks	M brick	8,466	6,036	4,118	53,397	53,393	40,190
Clay floor and wall tiles	M sq. ft.	16,258	23,481	17,072	6,749	6,186	5,226
Hollow building tile [1]	Tons	--	--	--	20,300	25,225	15,364
Clay sewer pipe and drain tile [1]	Tons	--	--	--	7,610	9,034	4,654

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * Imports include only maple (except Japanese), birch, and beech. ** Exports data not available. [1] Data for imports not available in same detail as for exports.

Part G--Employment

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
Year: 1948	2,169.0	1,753.0	807.0	946.0	238.2	124.9	123.2	459.8	416.0	172.1	243.8
1949	2,165.0	1,736.0	779.0	957.0	241.7	123.4	122.1	469.5	428.0	178.1	250.3
1950	2,333.0	1,885.0	844.0	1,041.0	263.1	130.8	123.4	524.0	448.0	183.0	265.2
1951	2,603.0	2,109.0	957.6	1,151.7	286.9	155.7	140.5	568.7	493.0	201.3	291.9
1952	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956	2,993.0	2,387.0	995.1	1,391.8	334.0	179.5	198.1	680.2	606.0	263.3	342.6
1957	3,025.0	2,394.0	955.1	1,439.0	338.2	191.8	230.3	678.7	631.0	271.1	360.1
1957: Mar.	2,756.0	2,242.0	898.7	1,343.3	331.8	159.0	219.5	633.0	514.0	199.9	314.1
Apr.	2,906.0	2,334.0	944.6	1,389.5	334.6	176.5	218.2	660.2	572.0	237.3	334.7
May	3,082.0	2,419.0	977.5	1,441.1	333.7	190.5	223.5	693.4	663.0	296.2	366.8
June	3,232.0	2,518.0	1,005.5	1,512.5	342.7	205.2	237.2	727.4	714.0	321.5	392.0
July	3,275.0	2,547.0	1,039.8	1,507.1	332.6	226.5	241.2	706.8	728.0	331.0	397.4
Aug.	3,305.0	2,567.0	1,030.2	1,537.0	344.2	226.6	242.7	723.5	738.0	340.4	397.4
Sept.	3,285.0	2,555.0	1,009.6	1,545.4	351.8	223.0	240.2	730.4	730.0	333.8	396.4
Oct.	3,224.0	2,509.0	980.3	1,528.2	350.4	211.8	237.1	728.9	715.0	320.2	395.0
Nov.	3,059.0	2,407.0	936.3	1,470.8	338.7	198.6	231.2	702.3	652.0	275.0	376.5
Dec.	2,850.0	2,276.0	873.9	1,401.9	331.6	181.6	227.2	661.5	574.0	223.5	350.0
1958: Jan.	2,606.0	2,105.0	805.1	1,299.5	318.9	161.6	218.5	600.5	501.0	184.4	316.6
Feb.	2,374.0	1,932.0	724.4	1,207.3	303.5	152.7	211.9	539.2	442.0	157.8	284.6
Mar.	2,538.0	2,059.0	777.4	1,281.1	300.4	164.3	208.7	607.7	479.0	179.1	299.7
Apr.	*2,748.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Percent change										
Feb.-Mar., 1958	+6.9	+6.6	+7.3	+6.1	-1.0	+7.6	-1.5	+12.7	+8.4	+13.5	+5.3
Mar., 1957-58	-7.9	-8.2	-13.5	-4.6	-9.5	+3.3	-4.9	-4.0	-6.8	-10.4	-4.6

Source: Department of Labor. * Percent change: Mar.-Apr. 1958, +8.3; Apr. 1957-58, -5.4. [1] Not yet available.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees and Indexes of Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands, seasonally adjusted)*												
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,902	2,985	3,113	3,043	3,083	3,080	3,080	3,067	3,074	2,993
1957	2,963	3,020	3,062	3,059	3,097	3,108	3,061	3,032	3,028	3,013	2,956	2,923	3,025
1958	2,896	2,682	2,820	2,893									
	INDEXES *(1947-49=100)* OF EMPLOYMENT *(seasonally adjusted)*[1]												
1948	100.7	95.7	98.1	100.0	101.5	103.8	104.5	105.1	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.9	103.0
1949	105.6	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.9	101.2	102.5	103.4	104.4	104.1	104.0	101.7	102.9
1950	100.7	99.8	100.0	103.2	106.2	111.0	114.3	116.4	117.5	118.9	119.6	117.4	110.8
1951	120.0	119.8	122.0	123.2	123.3	124.1	125.1	125.5	124.9	126.0	123.8	124.5	123.7
1952	123.5	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.4	125.7	126.3	126.9	127.4	125.8	125.9	125.0	125.1
1953	125.7	126.8	126.0	125.3	124.1	123.4	122.9	123.3	124.1	125.0	124.6	124.8	124.6
1954	120.3	122.7	123.5	124.2	123.7	123.5	123.1	123.2	122.9	122.8	124.4	124.2	123.2
1955	124.7	124.4	128.4	131.1	133.6	134.1	134.4	133.6	133.5	131.9	131.1	130.6	131.1
1956	131.5	133.1	134.6	137.9	141.8	147.9	144.6	146.5	146.3	146.3	145.7	146.0	142.2
1957	140.8	143.5	145.5	145.3	147.1	147.6	145.4	144.0	143.8	143.1	140.4	135.4	143.7
1958	123.8	112.8	120.6	130.5									

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Indexes for months before January 1953 are based on seasonally adjusted employment data derived by the Federal Reserve Board.

Table G-3: Contract Construction: Employment, by State

State	Number of employees *(in thousands)*										Percent change	
	1957				1958			1957	Annual average		Mar.	Year
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	1956	1957	1957-58	1956-57
Alabama	41.3	40.4	40.0	39.6	39.2	37.9	39.6	41.9	40.1	42.2	- 5	+ 5
Arizona	23.4	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.1	22.6	21.9	20.9	22.4	+ 3	+ 7
Arkansas	21.3	20.6	18.4	16.5	14.3	14.1	15.5	15.1	15.7	17.9	+ 3	+14
California	282.6	283.2	277.4	271.6	260.2	248.5	257.6	268.7	284.7	274.1	- 4	- 4
Colorado	36.0	35.1	33.2	31.5	29.8	28.7	26.3	29.2	32.7	32.3	-10	- 1
Connecticut [1,2]	56.1	54.8	54.8	52.7	46.3	45.1	46.4	47.3	51.0	52.8	- 2	+ 4
Delaware	12.2	12.3	12.0	11.0	10.1	9.4	11.0	12.0	18.0	12.2	- 8	-32
District of Columbia	17.1	17.0	16.7	15.7	14.9	14.4	15.6	16.7	17.1	16.7	- 7	- 2
Florida	123.1	122.9	121.3	119.7	116.0	111.2	109.9	112.4	109.0	117.3	- 2	+ 8
Georgia	52.3	51.7	49.2	47.7	45.8	43.7	46.6	45.6	52.6	49.5	+ 2	- 6
Idaho [3]	12.6	11.8	11.2	9.8	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.9	9.7	10.4	+ 1	+ 7
Illinois	217.6	213.5	206.7	194.1	181.3	165.9	181.3	181.6	187.6	200.3	(4)	+ 7
Indiana	78.9	79.4	76.6	73.4	69.7	63.3	66.9	64.9	75.0	72.3	+ 3	- 4
Iowa	38.6	36.1	34.1	30.5	27.3	24.7	25.5	28.1	37.8	33.4	- 9	-12
Kansas	42.1	41.4	36.9	33.5	31.6	27.4	29.2	31.4	38.3	33.6	- 7	-12
Kentucky*	38.5	39.4	35.7	32.0	28.5	22.0	24.7	28.9	35.2	34.1	-15	- 3
Louisiana [2]	73.5	72.0	72.8	69.5	60.1	61.2	62.8	60.3	57.6	67.7	+ 4	+18
Maine	14.7	14.4	13.9	11.8	9.7	9.3	8.9	10.1	13.0	13.0	-12	0
Maryland	71.3	70.6	68.2	60.2	53.4	49.1	53.4	63.0	71.0	65.7	-15	- 7
Massachusetts	89.9	89.3	85.6	78.0	64.8	60.6	64.0	68.7	81.9	81.3	- 7	- 1
Michigan	119.0	117.8	108.6	98.1	86.8	77.0	83.3	103.7	119.4	109.5	-20	- 8
Minnesota	67.8	64.7	58.2	48.4	43.0	41.2	40.7	43.4	57.0	55.9	- 6	- 2
Mississippi	17.9	17.9	17.1	15.7	14.9	13.2	14.8	14.2	16.5	16.2	+ 4	- 2
Missouri	69.3	67.9	65.3	61.0	55.2	45.9	49.8	62.8	71.9	64.9	-21	-10
Montana	15.5	14.1	12.2	10.4	9.2	7.8	7.8	8.7	11.7	12.2	-10	+ 4
Nebraska	21.5	21.0	20.0	18.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	18.2	21.4	19.7	--	- 8
Nevada	7.8	7.4	6.5	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	-25	- 1
New Hampshire	10.3	10.3	9.5	8.4	6.8	6.4	6.5	7.3	9.4	9.0	-11	- 4
New Jersey	113.5	112.4	106.2	96.5	89.7	84.0	89.3	98.7	105.4	105.5	-10	(4)
New Mexico	17.8	17.7	17.4	18.1	18.2	17.5	17.6	16.1	15.5	17.2	+ 9	+11
New York [2]	286.7	283.1	271.3	250.6	222.2	198.3	214.2	227.1	253.5	259.7	- 6	+ 2
North Carolina [2]	58.6	57.6	56.9	53.8	49.9	48.0	49.9	51.7	57.2	55.5	- 3	- 3
North Dakota [2]	12.4	11.8	9.9	7.4	5.5	4.7	4.8	5.3	9.8	9.2	- 9	- 6
Ohio	177.8	172.1	161.3	148.8	136.4	126.1	138.1	143.4	164.2	159.0	- 4	- 3
Oklahoma	35.9	34.6	34.0	35.6	33.8	29.1	30.5	31.4	33.4	33.4	- 3	0
Oregon	26.5	24.5	22.0	20.2	18.4	18.4	19.3	19.1	24.8	22.5	+ 1	- 9
Pennsylvania	188.0	185.4	177.1	162.7	148.2	131.0	145.6	156.0	181.7	172.1	- 7	- 5
Rhode Island	19.1	18.1	18.4	17.7	14.5	14.0	14.5	16.2	17.3	17.8	-10	+ 3
South Carolina	27.0	26.2	26.5	26.4	26.8	25.5	26.4	25.8	28.1	26.5	+ 2	- 6
South Dakota	10.6	9.8	8.3	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.9	10.3	8.9	- 1	-14
Tennessee	42.3	42.3	39.6	37.3	35.2	32.2	35.6	38.5	43.4	40.5	- 8	- 7
Texas	171.1	167.2	156.6	159.0	157.1	149.3	151.9	163.4	163.1	165.3	- 7	+ 1
Utah	17.3	16.4	15.3	14.1	12.4	12.0	12.6	13.6	16.0	15.4	- 7	- 4
Vermont	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.8	- 8	+ 4
Virginia	74.4	71.8	69.2	65.7	61.8	60.2	62.1	66.1	68.3	70.0	- 6	+ 2
Washington	47.5	46.7	43.1	39.8	36.5	37.6	38.8	41.2	45.1	43.7	- 6	- 3
West Virginia	32.4	33.0	31.7	28.7	26.1	22.0	24.8	24.3	22.8	28.1	+ 2	+23
Wisconsin [2]	65.0	62.5	59.5	54.6	50.7	45.3	47.1	50.4	59.1	57.7	- 7	- 2
Wyoming	8.4	7.4	7.1	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.6	6.9	6.8	-20	- 1

Source: Department of Labor. *Shown for the first time in this issue. Data are now available from January 1956 and may be obtained upon request. [1]Includes a small number of employees in mining. [2]Data revised from January 1956. [3]Data revised from January 1957. [4]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [5]Not available. NOTE: Revised statistics for months not shown here are available upon request.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas

Area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*										Percent change	
	1957				1958			1957	Annual average		Mar. 1957-58	Year 1956-57
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	1956	1957		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.[1]	8.7	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.4	8.1	-12	+ 9
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	+ 4	+ 4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.6	6.9	7.5	8.1	9.1	8.6	- 7	- 5
Atlanta, Ga.[2]	20.8	20.3	19.5	18.9	17.9	17.2	18.3	16.8	19.1	19.1	+ 9	0
Baltimore, Md.	43.9	43.9	42.7	37.4	33.1	30.5	33.6	41.2	44.4	41.0	-18	- 8
Baton Rouge, La.[1]	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.4	9.0	11.0	11.7	9.1	7.1	10.4	+29	+46
Binghamton, N. Y.[1]	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.4	+17	+13
Birmingham, Ala.	7.7	6.9	6.8	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.8	11.2	11.8	10.8	+ 5	- 8
Boise, Idaho	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	0	- 5
Boston, Mass.	52.0	51.1	50.0	46.5	40.2	37.1	38.4	41.2	46.8	47.5	- 7	+ 1
Bridgeport, Conn.[1 3]	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.7	- 2	+ 6
Buffalo, N. Y.[1]	25.7	25.9	24.0	20.4	17.8	16.2	16.5	18.8	20.9	22.4	-12	+ 7
Casper, Wyo.	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	-19	+21
Charleston, S. C.	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	0	0
Charleston, W. Va.	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.4	5.0	- 9	+14
Charlotte, N. C.[1]	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.6	8.4	- 8	- 2
Chattanooga, Tenn.[1]	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	- 6	0
Chicago, Ill.	139.0	136.9	134.0	127.5	119.3	108.2	120.1	125.8	131.9	132.4	- 5	(4)
Denver, Colo.	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.1	17.1	16.3	14.5	17.4	19.4	18.5	-17	- 5
Des Moines, Iowa	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.4	- 9	+ 2
Detroit, Mich.	66.1	67.0	63.3	57.1	50.4	45.5	49.9	59.3	67.7	62.5	-16	- 8
Duluth, Minn.	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	-20	+18
Evansville, Ind.[5]	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	-15	0
Fargo, N. D.	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	-13	+20
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.1	- 7	-14
Great Falls, Mont.	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	0	+ 6
Harrisburg, Pa.	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.2	7.3	6.6	7.5	6.3	7.2	7.6	+19	+ 6
Hartford, Conn.[1 3]	12.8	12.5	12.4	11.8	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.7	11.7	+ 1	+ 9
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.2	-26	-11
Indianapolis, Ind.	14.7	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.6	12.1	12.5	12.7	13.4	13.6	- 2	+ 1
Jackson, Miss.	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.9	+ 3	- 3
Jacksonville, Fla.	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.0	10.2	- 7	+ 2
Kansas City, Mo.[5]	22.0	21.1	20.5	19.4	15.9	15.6	(7)	21.3	23.7	20.3	--	-14
Knoxville, Tenn.[1]	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.5	6.7	6.7	6.2	-48	- 7
Lewiston, Maine	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	-10	0
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.3	3.4	4.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	5.1	+24	- 2
Los Angeles, Calif.	124.7	126.4	123.0	120.8	117.1	111.6	113.3	125.5	131.3	121.1	-10	- 8
Louisville, Ky.	14.6	13.9	13.6	12.8	11.4	10.3	10.7	11.3	14.9	13.1	- 5	-12
Manchester, N. H.	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	-19	0
Memphis, Tenn.	10.5	10.9	10.2	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.8	8.3	9.4	9.5	+18	+ 1
Miami, Fla.	26.7	25.9	25.4	24.7	22.9	21.8	21.2	24.1	25.4	25.4	-12	0
Milwaukee, Wis.[1 8]	25.1	24.1	23.2	21.8	20.5	17.9	19.3	20.7	23.6	22.8	- 7	- 3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	29.8	28.7	27.1	23.7	21.3	21.1	21.5	22.2	27.3	26.4	- 3	- 3
Mobile, Ala.	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	-18	- 3
Nashville, Tenn.	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.5	- 5	- 4
New Bedford, Mass.	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	- 9	- 7
New Britain, Conn.[1 3]	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	- 7	+13
New Haven, Conn.[1 3]	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.5	+ 1	+ 5
New Orleans, La.	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	20.3	18.9	19.3	--	+ 2
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey	240.8	239.5	228.5	210.3	192.0	165.0	187.5	216.2	233.5	226.6	-13	- 3
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.	35.6	35.4	32.4	29.6	27.9	26.3	27.2	31.4	36.8	33.4	-13	- 9
Paterson, N. J.	29.7	29.9	28.9	25.6	24.2	23.2	24.3	24.0	25.7	26.9	+ 1	+ 5
Perth Amboy, N. J.	7.9	7.4	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	8.4	9.3	7.8	-40	-16
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y.[1]	30.0	29.0	27.5	23.9	19.3	13.6	18.1	27.4	31.0	28.5	-34	- 8
New York, N. Y.[1]	116.9	116.2	113.0	107.9	101.6	84.6	87.9	105.4	111.1	110.4	-17	- 1
Westchester County, N. Y.[1]	17.4	18.3	17.0	15.0	12.6	11.5	13.9	15.6	17.6	17.3	-11	- 2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas--Continued

Area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*										Percent change	
	1957				1958			1957	Annual average		Mar. 1957-58	Year 1956-57
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	1956	1957		
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.1	11.6	13.5	+ 6	+16
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9.8	9.7	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.0	8.0	9.3	10.1	9.4	-14	- 7
Omaha, Nebr.	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.9	8.3	+ 3	- 7
Peoria, Ill.	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.5	(7)	4.7	4.8	4.7	--	- 2
Philadelphia, Pa.	85.2	83.9	79.7	70.1	62.9	58.8	63.9	72.1	80.1	78.3	-11	- 2
Phoenix, Ariz.	11.2	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.6	10.7	11.1	- 9	+ 4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46.9	45.5	43.8	41.8	39.6	34.3	37.5	38.3	41.7	42.5	- 2	+ 2
Portland, Maine	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.6	-13	-10
Portland, Oreg.	14.6	14.0	12.9	12.0	11.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	14.5	13.2	+ 1	- 9
Providence, R. I.	16.9	16.0	16.3	15.7	12.8	12.4	12.8	14.3	15.3	15.7	-10	+ 3
Racine, Wis.[1]	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	-12	-10
Reno, Nev.	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	+10	+14
Richmond, Va.	13.1	13.0	12.4	11.7	11.5	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.3	- 4	+ 6
Rochester, N. Y.[1]	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.9	10.0	0	+ 1
Rockford, Ill.[3]	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	(7)	3.5	4.3	4.2	--	- 2
Sacramento, Calif.	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.1	9.4	9.5	+ 5	+ 1
St. Louis, Mo.[9]	40.4	40.3	39.0	35.8	33.9	29.1	32.0	37.5	42.2	38.3	-15	- 9
Salt Lake City, Utah	9.2	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.3	8.9	8.3	+ 1	- 7
San Diego, Calif.	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.0	14.4	13.9	13.8	-10	- 1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	55.2	54.5	53.6	51.9	49.1	45.9	48.3	53.5	61.7	55.3	-10	-10
San Jose, Calif.	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.3	9.3	10.2	9.1	10.9	10.2	+12	- 6
Savannah, Ga.	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.3	+20	- 6
Seattle, Wash.	17.9	17.4	16.2	15.6	14.4	14.5	15.0	14.6	14.8	16.1	+ 3	+ 9
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	-10	-18
South Bend, Ind.	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.2	-10	- 6
Spokane, Wash.	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.2	4.8	- 5	- 8
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.1	7.8	7.1	-11	- 9
Stamford, Conn.[1 3]	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.5	+ 3	- 2
Syracuse, N. Y.[1]	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.6	7.7	6.9	7.2	5.9	7.1	8.0	+22	+13
Tacoma, Wash.	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	- 7	+14
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.4	19.1	16.7	19.0	- 4	+14
Topeka, Kans.	6.4	6.4	5.7	4.8	4.4	3.8	(7)	3.7	3.9	5.1	--	+31
Trenton, N. J.	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	-35	- 5
Tucson, Ariz.	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.1	+10	+ 9
Tulsa, Okla.	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.3	8.5	8.0	-16	- 6
Utica-Rome, N. Y.[1]	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.2	4.3	-14	+34
Washington, D. C.	38.7	38.6	37.6	34.9	32.1	31.1	33.4	37.8	41.4	37.7	-12	- 9
Waterbury, Conn.[1 3]	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	- 5	0
Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.	6.9	6.8	6.8	5.8	5.1	3.8	4.4	5.9	5.4	6.3	-25	+17
Wichita, Kans.	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.8	8.1	7.2	- 6	-11
Wilmington, Del.	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.0	8.6	7.9	9.2	10.1	15.9	10.1	- 9	-36
Worcester, Mass.	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	-18	- 2

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Data revised from January 1956. [2] Data from January 1956 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include Clayton Co. as well as Cobb, DeKalb, and Fulton Cos. [3] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [5] Data from January 1955 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include Henderson Co., Ky., as well as Vanderburgh Co., Ind. [6] Data revised from January 1954. [7] Not available. [8] Data from January 1956 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include Waukeska Co. as well as Milwaukee Co. [9] Data revised from January 1955.
NOTE: Revised statistics for months not shown here are available on request.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

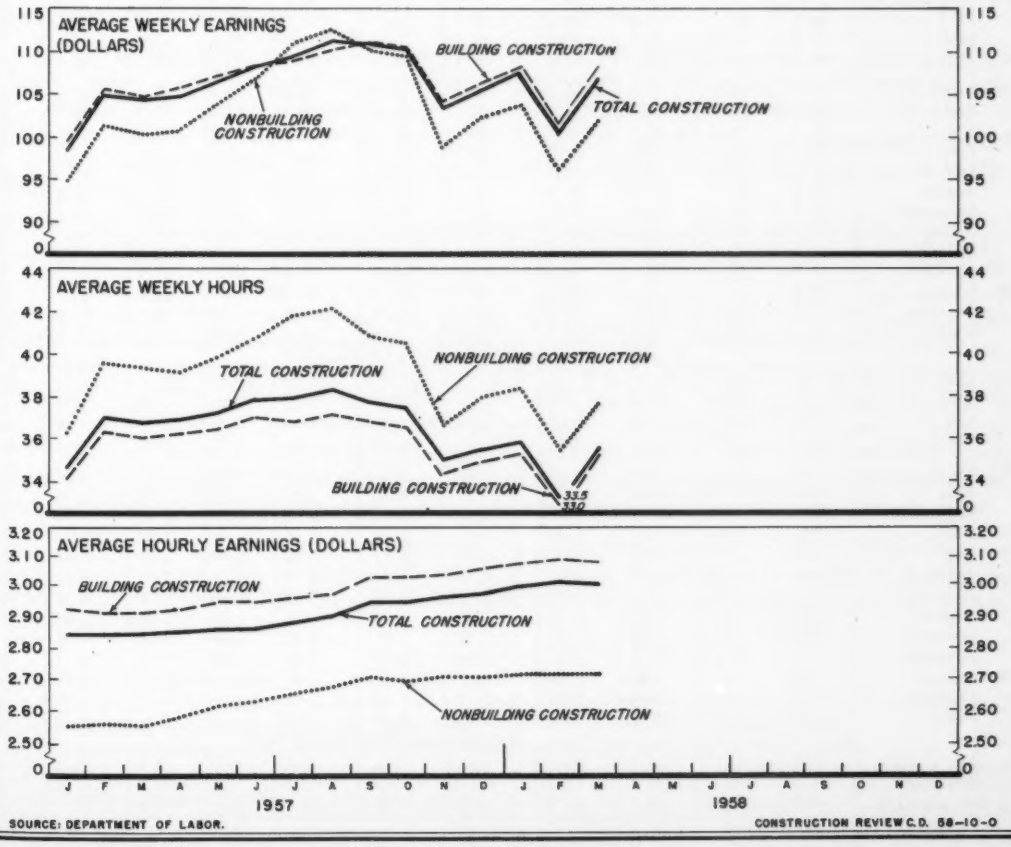
(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	128.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956	108.1	108.5	109.2	124.0	137.4	154.3	154.6	161.1	160.7	157.7	144.2	135.9	138.0
1957	112.0	119.8	123.0	131.1	141.4	151.5	154.1	157.4	153.9	149.6	131.2	123.4	137.3
1958	111.9	94.1	108.2	119.2									

Source: Department of Labor.

Chart 16.

Hours and Earnings in Contract Construction



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 58-10-0

Table G-6: Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1954	$93.98	$94.12	$89.41	$97.38	$102.71	$90.39	$112.71	$93.19	$92.86	$86.88	$97.36
1955	95.94	96.29	90.22	100.83	106.40	94.38	116.52	96.21	95.11	91.27	98.50
1956	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	100.10	125.61	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1957	106.64	107.22	98.89	112.84	118.87	104.10	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1957: March	104.23	104.76	95.93	110.96	116.97	102.31	131.26	103.49	100.47	91.77	106.35
April	104.88	105.70	97.46	111.33	116.97	102.31	130.48	105.14	100.88	93.37	106.54
May	106.39	107.02	99.00	112.61	117.73	104.14	131.66	107.04	103.88	96.64	109.93
June	108.11	108.49	100.65	114.58	119.42	105.55	134.06	108.84	106.63	101.33	111.32
July	109.15	108.93	102.03	113.34	116.80	105.95	132.83	108.60	110.77	107.01	114.05
August	111.07	110.48	103.79	115.63	120.74	107.76	132.50	110.60	112.41	109.06	115.30
September	110.84	111.14	102.65	116.55	123.77	107.57	134.30	110.88	110.16	104.00	115.89
October	110.25	110.53	102.65	115.97	122.11	105.79	135.49	110.00	109.21	103.34	114.23
November	103.30	104.23	95.37	109.97	116.44	102.20	128.25	104.13	98.82	89.41	106.56
December	105.44	106.45	97.76	111.90	121.86	102.23	134.75	102.92	102.33	91.14	110.11
1958: January	107.40	108.06	100.39	112.96	122.36	102.94	132.35	104.54	103.79	92.96	110.59
February	100.84	101.64	91.58	108.16	117.85	100.78	128.25	97.34	96.21	85.26	102.96
March	106.80	108.06	100.45	112.61	119.73	103.80	132.55	105.43	101.90	89.67	109.73
	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS										
Year: 1954	37.0	36.2	36.2	36.2	37.9	34.5	38.6	35.3	40.2	40.6	39.9
1955	36.9	36.2	35.8	36.4	38.0	34.7	39.1	35.5	40.3	41.3	39.4
1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	35.0	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.4	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1957: March	36.7	36.0	35.4	36.5	38.1	34.8	39.3	35.2	39.4	39.9	39.1
April	36.8	36.2	35.7	36.5	38.1	34.8	39.3	35.4	39.1	39.9	38.6
May	37.2	36.4	36.0	36.8	38.1	35.3	39.3	35.8	39.8	40.1	39.4
June	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	38.4	35.3	39.9	36.4	40.7	41.7	39.9
July	37.9	36.8	36.7	36.8	37.8	35.2	39.3	36.2	41.8	43.5	40.3
August	38.3	37.2	37.2	37.3	38.7	35.8	39.2	36.5	42.1	43.8	40.6
September	37.7	36.8	36.4	37.0	38.8	35.5	39.5	36.0	40.8	41.6	40.1
October	37.5	36.6	36.4	36.7	38.4	34.8	39.5	35.6	40.6	41.5	39.8
November	34.9	34.4	33.7	34.8	36.5	33.4	37.5	33.7	36.6	36.2	37.0
December	35.5	34.9	34.3	35.3	38.2	33.3	39.4	33.2	37.9	37.2	38.5
1958: January	35.8	35.2	35.1	35.3	38.0	33.1	38.7	33.4	38.3	38.1	38.4
February	33.5	33.0	31.8	33.8	36.6	32.3	37.5	31.3	35.5	34.8	36.0
March	35.6	35.2	35.0	35.3	37.3	33.7	38.2	33.9	37.6	36.9	38.1
	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1954	$2.54	$2.60	$2.47	$2.69	$2.71	$2.62	$2.92	$2.64	$2.31	$2.14	$2.44
1955	2.60	2.66	2.52	2.77	2.80	2.72	2.98	2.71	2.36	2.21	2.50
1956	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.18	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1957	2.89	2.97	2.77	3.10	3.12	3.00	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1957: March	2.84	2.91	2.71	3.04	3.07	2.94	3.34	2.94	2.55	2.30	2.72
April	2.85	2.92	2.73	3.05	3.07	2.94	3.32	2.97	2.58	2.34	2.76
May	2.86	2.94	2.75	3.06	3.09	2.95	3.35	2.99	2.61	2.41	2.79
June	2.86	2.94	2.75	3.08	3.11	2.99	3.36	2.99	2.62	2.43	2.79
July	2.88	2.96	2.78	3.08	3.09	3.01	3.38	3.00	2.65	2.46	2.83
August	2.90	2.97	2.79	3.10	3.12	3.01	3.38	3.03	2.67	2.49	2.84
September	2.94	3.02	2.82	3.15	3.19	3.03	3.40	3.08	2.70	2.50	2.89
October	2.94	3.02	2.82	3.16	3.18	3.04	3.43	3.09	2.69	2.49	2.87
November	2.96	3.03	2.83	3.16	3.19	3.06	3.42	3.09	2.70	2.47	2.88
December	2.97	3.05	2.85	3.17	3.19	3.07	3.42	3.10	2.70	2.45	2.86
1958: January	3.00	3.07	2.86	3.20	3.22	3.11	3.42	3.13	2.71	2.44	2.88
February	3.01	3.08	2.88	3.20	3.22	3.12	3.42	3.11	2.71	2.45	2.86
March	3.00	3.07	2.87	3.19	3.21	3.08	3.47	3.11	2.71	2.43	2.88
	Percent change, March 1957 to 1958										
Avg. wkly. earnings	+2.5	+3.2	+4.7	+1.5	+2.4	+1.5	+1.0	+1.9	+1.4	-2.3	+3.2
Avg. wkly. hours	-3.0	-2.2	-1.1	-3.3	-2.1	-3.2	-2.8	-3.7	-4.6	-7.5	-2.6
Avg. hrly. earnings	+5.6	+5.5	+5.9	+4.9	+4.6	+4.8	+3.9	+5.8	+6.3	+5.7	+5.9

Source: Department of Labor.

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958. (Public Law 85-381, approved April 16, 1958.)

This law is designed primarily to expand the federally aided highway program in the 1959-61 fiscal years. The following are among the major provisions.

FEDERAL-AID REGULAR PROGRAM (ABC PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND URBAN ROADS)

The authorization for fiscal 1959 is increased by $400 million, to be apportioned on a 66-2/3 to 33-1/3 Federal-State matching basis, compared with the usual 50-50 financing for this program. This new authorization would be available for expenditure (1) without limitation as to its distribution by type of system (primary, secondary, and urban), and (2) only for contracts awarded before December 1, 1958, which provide for completion before December 1, 1959. Up to two-thirds of a State's one-third share may be borrowed from the Federal Government from a fund of $115 million authorized for this purpose. Any advances made from this fund are to be repaid by deductions from State apportionments (in 2 equal installments) in fiscal years 1961 and 1962.

Authorizations for the ABC program for 1960 and 1961 were placed at $900 million and $925 million, respectively, to be matched on the regular 50-50 basis; to be available, as usual, for 2 years after the fiscal year for which authorized; and to be distributed by system of highways, and by State, according to previous legislation.

FEDERAL-AID INTERSTATE PROGRAM

Sums authorized for the interstate system are increased by $200 million for 1959 and $300 million each for 1960 and 1961, to a total of $2.2 billion, $2.5 billion, and $2.5 billion respectively. Apportionment for fiscal year 1959 may be made immediately upon enactment, on the 90-10 matching basis for this program.

For fiscal year 1960, State apportionment is to be made on the basis of the Secretary of Commerce' estimate of cost for completing the interstate system, as transmitted to Congress January 7, 1958. This is in accordance with the provision of the Federal-Aid Highway and Highway Revenue Acts of 1956--that sums for the interstate highway system, beginning in 1960, shall be apportioned among the several States in the ratio which the cost of completing the system in each State bears to the estimated cost of completing it in all of the States.

To assist in controlling roadside advertising on the interstate system, the Federal share payable on any project may be increased by one-half of 1 percent of the total cost in States that agree to regulate advertising within 660 feet of new rights-of-way acquired after July 1, 1956. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to enter into agreements with State highway departments to carry out the national policy. Besides regulation and control of advertising signs, the agreements could include other provisions, such as preservation of natural beauty; prevention of erosion; landscaping; reforestation; development of scenic attractions available to the public without charge; etc. Land acquired by a State either by purchase or condemnation, for the purpose of controlling advertising, may count in the project cost, and Federal funds may be used to pay the Federal pro rata share, not to exceed 5 percent of the cost of right-of-way for the project. The agreement with the Secretary of Commerce must be entered into before July 1, 1961 for a State to be eligible for the half of 1 percent adjustment.

In submitting interstate highway plans to the Secretary of Commerce, a State highway department must certify that it has held, or afforded the opportunity of, public hearings to people in rural areas to express any objections they may have to the proposed location, if the highways involved go through or are contiguous to their property.

PROVISIONS AFFECTING ALL FEDERALLY AIDED HIGHWAY WORK

Limitation of Federal expenditures for Federal-aid highway work to monies in the Highway Trust Fund is suspended for fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

Payment of the Federal pro-rata share of the value of materials stockpiled for use on a Federal-aid project may now be included in progress payments.

Evidence must be presented to the Secretary of Commerce that a State has paid the cost of re-

locating utility facilities along Federal-aid highways from its own funds before the State may receive Federal reimbursement.

FEDERALLY OWNED HIGHWAYS

For Federal highways and roads and trails in forests, national parks, Indian reservations, and on public lands, authorizations for 1959 were increased by $11 million, to $114 million, and new authorizations for 1960 and 1961 totaled $112 million annually. The sums for 1959-61 may be compared with the $103 million authorized previously for 1958.

The following is a summary of authorizations under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958:

(In millions of dollars)

Highway system	Fiscal years			
	1959-61	1959	1960	1961
All systems	**3,375**	**726**	**1,312**	**1,337**
ABC (primary, secondary, urban) grants	2,225	400	900	925
Loans	115	115	--	--
Interstate	800	200	300	300
Federal	235	11	112	112

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Construction Review brings together under one cover virtually all of the Government's current statistics that pertain to construction. Published jointly by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Labor, this monthly report is designed to serve the wide variety of groups and individuals among businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public who need a convenient reference to the many facets by which current trends in construction may be gaged.

The various measures of construction are shown in detail wherever possible, by type of construction, trade, or material, and in addition, by location. The Index to statistical tables is a guide to the detail provided by each tabulation.

Most of the statistical series shown are prepared separately or jointly by the two agencies responsible for this publication. The remainder, specifically accredited, originate in other governmental agencies or are contributed by private organizations. [1]

Almost all the statistics are presented on a monthly basis; the rest, quarterly. Except where noted, all data relate to the continental United States.

DEFINITION OF THE SERIES

Part A--Construction Put In Place. Construction, for the purpose of this series, is defined to include the engineering, design, and production of all fixed works and structures. Only new construction, including major additions and alterations, is covered; maintenance and repair work is excluded. The estimates cover buildings; other structures such as dams, levees, and bridges; and nonstructural works such as airfields, highways, canals, and navigation channels. They include the installed value of equipment generally considered an integral part of a structure and commonly included in the contract price, such as plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and elevators. They exclude separable equipment, such as production machinery, power-generating equipment, and furnishings.

Clearing and development of land is included. If, however, an existing structure is demolished in the process, the demolition itself is excluded. Excluded also are oil, gas, and water well drilling; the digging and shoring of mines; and work which is an integral part of farming operations such as plowing, terracing, and the digging of drainage ditches.

Value of construction includes the cost of architectural and engineering fees, land development costs, material and equipment installed, labor, overhead, and profit on construction operations, but not speculative profits. Also included are the value of force-account work (construction done, not through a contractor, but directly by a business or government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties), as well as the value of work done by owners or their families on their own homes, farm buildings, and the like.

Estimates of the value of construction measure the value of work put in place on all structures and facilities under construction during a given period regardless of when work on each individual project was started.

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[1] The private contributors are as follows: American Appraisal Co. (525 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.), Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (329 E St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.), E. H. Boeckh and Associates (1406 M St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.), and the Engineering News-Record (330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.), which provide this bulletin with construction cost indexes; the F. W. Dodge Corporation (119 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.), which provides contract award values for the 37 eastern States; and the following private associations whose materials production, shipments, and other statistics on materials are published here: American Institute of Steel Construction (101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.), American Iron and Steel Institute (150 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.), Douglas Fir Plywood Association (Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.), National Electric Manufacturers Association (155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.), National Lumber Manufacturers Association (1319 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.), and National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.).

Federally owned construction covers all projects financed exclusively with Federal funds, whether the work is done by force-account or by private contractors. State and locally owned construction, which also covers both force-account and private-contract work, includes projects financed entirely by State and local governments, as well as projects financed in part by the Federal Government under grants-in-aid programs. Thus, the value figures for State and locally owned construction include the funds obtained from all three levels of government--Federal, State, and local. For the most part, the types of projects involving both Federal and State or local government monies are highways, airfields, schools, hospitals, and sewage-disposal and water-supply facilities.

Part B--Housing. The housing series in this report cover only permanent and housekeeping dwelling units, which are defined as dwelling places containing permanent cooking facilities, or the minimum built-in facilities essential to housekeeping.

The series on the number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, widely known as housing starts, includes prefabricated housing (if permanent), but excludes conversions (which are not new dwelling units) and hotel, dormitory accommodations, and military barracks (none of which are housekeeping dwellings). Excluded also are all temporary dwelling units, such as trailers, sheds, and shacks, as well as all farm housing.

The housing starts estimates are based on local building permits issued (adjusted for canceled permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction) and public contracts awarded, plus a field count of units started in a sample of nonpermit-issuing places.

Construction is said to have started when excavation work for the basement or the foundation of the structure has commenced.

This series was revised beginning with data for January 1954. The new series presents statistics for the 4 broad Census regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West) and for the metropolitan, as compared with the nonmetropolitan segment of the country. Estimates by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location have been carried back on a monthly basis through January 1953, and on an annual basis through 1950.

These geographic data replace the urban-rural classification used previously. Also, rental-type units in the new series are classified as 2-4 family and 5-or-more family structures, compared with the former classification of 2-family and 3-or-more family structures.

Construction cost data shown here represent the average of builders' estimates of the construction cost of all new private 1-family houses started nationally. The construction cost averages are affected by variations in size and design of the houses, in the size and type of projects started, and differences in construction methods, as well as changes in cost of materials and labor. They do not represent the construction cost of a typical house, and should not be confused with selling price or permit valuation.

The cost data are based primarily on builders' estimates of construction cost as shown on the building permit, and on reports of construction cost by individual construction contractors in a representative group of localities not issuing permits. Building-permit information is adjusted for the general understatement of costs shown on permit applications.

The construction cost figures cover the cost of labor, materials, and subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the houses. Included are the costs of equipment which becomes an integral part of the structure and is essential to its general use. Excluded are the costs of land, site improvement, architectural and engineering fees, and sales profits.

While the series on total nonfarm dwelling units started, as well as the series on units started under FHA and VA programs, cover new housing only, as distinguished from converted or existing housing, the statistics on nonfarm mortgage recordings of $20,000 or less refer to both new and existing structures. Furthermore, the latter series covers all types of building construction, but resi-

dential building accounts for the larger proportion of these mortgage recordings.

Part C--Building Permits. The statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits, beginning with data for January 1954, measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems--rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the total nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census.

The building-construction data cover federally as well as nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials.

No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started.

Statistics shown in this report for the total metropolitan area of the country represent the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census. Data for individual metropolitan areas (which were selected from those for which building-permit coverage is complete or virtually complete) include an estimate for nonpermit-issuing places in each area.

Permit valuation figures do not include the costs of (1) demolishing or moving buildings, (2) nonbuilding construction (e.g., streets and highways, pipelines, water and sewer systems, etc.), or (3) land, land development, and architectural and engineering fees.

The builders' estimates of cost as reported on the building permit, basically include the value of labor and materials involved. However, because of differences in requirements, administration, and enforcement among the many local permit systems covered in this series, and variations in how individuals report, precise information is lacking regarding the extent to which the cost of service facilities essential to the general use of the building, or builders' overhead and profit, are included.

Dwelling units are defined the same for the building-permit series as for the series presented in Part II (New Housing) of this report. The nonhousekeeping residential building shown here is comprised of such structures as hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and clubs and association buildings with bedrooms.

Part D--Contracts. The value of contracts awarded represents the amount of the construction contracts let during a given period of time for new construction, including major additions and alterations. Maintenance and repair work is not covered. As in the "construction put in place" series, equipment which becomes an integral part of structures and is essential to their general use is included, as well as costs of land development, materials, labor, and contractors' overhead and profit on construction operations. Similarly, the value of Federal force-account work is also included, but the cost of land and separable equipment are excluded. However, unlike the construction put in place series, the statistics on contracts awarded exclude architectural and engineering fees and non-Federal force-account work, but include a small amount of demolition work when it is part of the overall contract for new construction.

Figures on federally owned projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, obtained from other Federal agencies. Data on non-Federal construction are obtained from records compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, for the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains. For the remaining States, they are based on reports from local building-permit officials, augmented by reports on construction contract awards which appear in a number of construction trade periodicals. Inquiries about the Dodge contract-award series may be addressed directly to that company.

Part E--Costs. The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index is a combination of various cost indexes (prepared by private organizations and other government agencies), weighted monthly by the current relative importance of the major classes of construction shown in the series on construction put in place. It is, therefore, the equivalent of a variable weighted indicator, reflecting monthly changes not only in the component indexes, but also in the relative importance of the major classes of construction which are used as weights.

The individual private indexes reported monthly by the American Appraisal Company, Associated General Contractors, E. H. Boeckh and Associates, and the Engineering News-Record are computed from quotations for a designated bill of materials and a specified amount of labor. The indexes differ as to the amounts and kinds of materials and labor measured, geographic coverage, and the extent to which adjustments are made for variations in labor efficiency, overhead and other factors affecting construction costs.

Cost indexes applicable to particular locations and special types of construction may be obtained from most of these compilers.

All materials usually incorporated into buildings by the general contractor, or his subcontractors, are covered in the index of wholesale prices of building materials. Specifically excluded are consumer durable goods such as kitchen ranges, refrigerators, and air-conditioning equipment. Goods of constant quality are priced from period to period, so that the index measures the effect only of price, rather than of quality change. "Wholesale" refers to sales in large lots, at primary market levels.

The series was revised, beginning with the January 1952 index, to include the pricing of additional materials, a different weighting pattern, and a change in the pricing period. The revised index, based on 1947-49=100, is the "official" wholesale price index of the Federal Government for January 1952 and all subsequent months; the indexes previously published on the base 1926=100 are the official price indexes for December 1951 and all earlier dates. The index presented here for the year 1951 on a 1947-49=100 base is taken from a "linked" series, calculated solely for analytical purposes, and does not supersede the former index (1926=100) as the official series for that year.

Union wage scales are the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Overtime beyond the negotiated maximum daily and weekly hours is excluded. In addition, the scales do not reflect either rates for apprentices or premium rates paid for special qualifications or other reasons.

Part F--Materials Output. The Indexes of Construction Materials Output provide measures of production or shipments for ten groups of construction materials, and are based on the output of 43 selected materials. Monthly indexes are provided for eight groups of materials, quarterly indexes for the other two groups, and annual levels are given for all groups.

In computing the indexes, the current monthly or quarterly unit production or shipments data are converted to aggregate values by multiplying 1947-49 average prices at the mills, factories, or plants. The base period aggregate values (1947-49 monthly average = 100) are derived by multiplying 1947-49 monthly average output by the 1947 average factory, mill, or plant price. By the use of varying physical quantities, and constant prices, the group indexes represent physical quantity measures. The trend lines appearing on the charts are derived from the group indexes by removing the month-to-month fluctuations resulting from seasonal and erratic factors. The lines are 12-month moving averages centered on the seventh month, with each calendar year centered on July. Projections for the last 6 months are made by using the current data adjusted for the seasonal movements appearing during the period 1952-54, and smoothed by a 3-month moving average.

Part G--Employment. Data on employment in contract construction cover all employees of construction firms who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month, regardless of the type of

work performed. Only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others are included, but such firms pursue all kinds of construction activities--new work, alterations, demolitions, maintenance, and repairs. Excluded are self-employed construction workers, working proprietors, and force-account employees of non-construction firms and public agencies engaged in construction activities.

The hours and earnings estimates relate only to nonsupervisory construction workers and working foremen. All such workers, regardless of skill, are included if they are engaged in any way in contract construction activities (on either privately or publicly owned projects).

The earnings statistics shown are gross earnings before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues. Gross earnings include the workers' base pay, premium pay for overtime and for bonuses, and pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken, but such items as employer contributions to welfare funds, and to insurance or pension plans, are excluded.

The indexes of weekly man-hours in contract construction are a composite measure of the trends in construction-worker employment and average weekly hours. They provide a more meaningful measure of contract-construction activity than the employment or average weekly hours series alone, since the volume of work done is dependent upon both the number of workers employed and the length of their workweek.

The foregoing employment and earnings series are based upon reports from individual contracting establishments; these reports do not contain the detail necessary to separate employment according to the kind of construction work performed.

Information shown in this report on apprentices in the building trades applies only to registered apprentices. A registered apprentice is defined as an employee who, under an expressed or implied agreement for a stipulated term, receives instruction in a registered apprenticeship system, and concerning whom a recognized apprenticeship agency has on record all the information it requires.

The apprenticeship data are obtained from local apprenticeship committees, trade unions, employers' associations, and building trades councils, by field representatives of the Federal Government and cooperating State Apprenticeship Agencies. Occupational classifications are based on descriptions in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 2d Ed., 1949). For the purposes of the tabulation presented here, three classifications--brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers--have been combined into one group, the trowel trades.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Descriptions of the techniques of compiling most of the series included in Construction Review, as well as related explanatory information and historical statistics, are contained in a selected group of Government publications shown on the following page.

Starred (*) items may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the prices shown. Other publications listed here are available upon request to the agency responsible for the specific report.

SELECTED REFERENCES

*Business Statistics: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. 1957 Biennial Edition. U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. $2.

*Construction Volume and Costs, 1915-1956: A Statistical Supplement to Volume III of Construction Review. May be obtained from Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices or Department of Commerce Field Offices (see inside front cover of Construction Review for addresses), or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 55 cents.

Construction Cost Indexes. BLS Report No. 73, November 1954. Kept current with supplementary sheets. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Construction During Five Decades, Historical Statistics, 1915-52. BLS Bulletin 1146. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 45 cents.

*Employment and Earnings. Monthly. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Subscription price: $3.50 domestic; $4.50 foreign. Single copies vary in price.

*Employment and Earnings. Annual Supplement Issue, June 1957. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. $1.

*Tenth Annual Report--Housing and Home Finance Agency. Calendar Year 1956. Housing and Home Finance Agency. $1.50.

Housing Statistics. Monthly. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, Washington 25, D. C.

New Construction Expenditures, 1915-51: Labor Requirements 1939-51. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series. BLS Bulletin 1168, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 60 cents.

Chapter II --Estimating National Housing Volume
Chapter III --Estimating Expenditures for New Construction
Chapter IV --Labor Required for New Construction
Chapter VI --Measurement of Industrial Employment
Chapter VII--Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Chapter X --Wholesale Price Index
Chapter XII--Studies of Occupational Wages and Supplementary Benefits

*Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1956. BLS Bulletin 1205. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 35 cents.

A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index. Serial No. R 2067. Monthly Labor Review, February 1952. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Wholesale Prices, 1951 and 1952. BLS Bulletin 1143. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 30 cents.

*Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1954-56. BLS Bulletin 1214. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. $2.

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INDEX TO TABLES

* Includes revised statistics. ** Special for this issue. *** Table expanded to show additional commodities, beginning with this issue.

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PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

SINCE 1929

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THIS 1957 VOLUME—229 pages, quarto, illustrated, $1.50—is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., as well as at all Field Offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce.